

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

Vol. XVII.—No. 632.] LONDON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1875.

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Latest Advices.

PORTS	OUTWARD.		HOMeward.
	From London.	Arrived out.	Received Oct. 9.
JAPAN—Yokohama	July 9	Aug. 23	Aug. 21*
Yedo	—	—	—
Osaka and Hiogo	June 25	" 16	" 18*
Hakodadi	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	" 13
CHINA—Peking	—	—	" 6
Tien-tain	—	—	" 15
Chefoo	—	—	" 12
New-chwang	—	—	" 10
Hankow	" 25	" 9	" 28
Kiu-kiang	—	—	" 17
Chin-kiang	—	—	" 18
Shanghai	July 9	" 20	" 22
Ningpo	—	—	" 19
Foochow	" 9	" 19	" 21
Formosa	—	—	" 16
Amoy	—	—	" 23
Swatow	—	—	" 24
Hong Kong	" 23	" 27	" 28
Canton	—	—	" 26
Macao	—	—	" 27
PHILIPPINES—	—	—	—
Manila	" 2	" 11	" 18
COCHIN-CHINA—	—	—	—
Saigon	" 16	" 20	" 26
SIAM—Bangkok	—	—	" 30
BORNEO—	—	—	—
Labuan	—	—	" 24
Sarawak	—	—	" 27
JAVA—Batavia	" 23	" 24	" 30
Samarang	—	—	" 29
Sourabaya	—	—	" 26
MALACCA STRAITS—	—	—	—
Singapore	" 30	" 28	Sept. 4
Penang	Aug. 6	Sept. 3	" 6
CEYLON—	—	—	—
Galle	" 20	" 8	Sept. 16
Colombo	" 20	" 10	" 14

* By Pacific mail via San Francisco, received Sept. 29.

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, bringing the above advices from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, via Brindisi, on the 9th inst., being two days in advance of its due date. There are no later Japan advices. The next inward (French) mail, with a week's later dates, viz., Yokohama 25th, Shanghai 29th Aug., Hong Kong 4th, Singapore 11th Sept., which is due on Monday next, the 18th inst., left Galle on the 19th ult., two days early.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.
By this mail to Brindisi, per P. and O. steamer *Malta*, arrived Oct. 6, and to Southampton, per P. and O. steamer *Malwa*, expected Oct. 17.—Lists not to hand.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.
Per French steamer *Irakoudy*, from Marseilles, Oct. 10.—To Shanghai: Mr. R. H. Artindale, Mr. Edward Meyer. To Hong Kong: Mr. Ross. To Saigon: Mr. Roussel. To Batavia: Mr. Sentius, Mr. Wiseman. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Goldie, Miss Spooner, Mrs. K. B. Spooner, Mr. C. W. Groskamps, Mr. A. van Delden. To Galle: Rev. W. F. Kelly, Mr. R. G. Corbet, Mr. G. Harper, Mr. Bremer, Mr. H. Fraser.

Per French steamer *Sindh*, from Marseilles, Oct. 24.—To Yokohama: Mrs. Watanabe, Mrs. Nakasima. To Shanghai: Mr. Laing. To Hong Kong: Sir Arthur and Miss Kennedy, Mr. O. Callaghan, Mr. and Mrs. Coxon. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Mrs. de Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Van Trist. To Singapore: Mr. W. H. Read. To Galle: Mr. E. Vex, Mr. Pauncefote, Mr. Russel, Capt. Jessop.

Per French steamer *Meikong*, from Marseilles, Nov. 7.—To Shanghai: Mr. Bavier, Mr. Choppard, Mr. H. Relph. To Batavia: Mrs. Barge and family, Mr. Brink. To Singapore: Mrs. Harvey, Capt. and Mrs. Ross, Mr. John Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Adamson and child, Miss MacNair, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan.

Per French steamer *Amazon*, from Marseilles, Nov. 21.—To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. J. Wuste. To Singapore: Mr. Baumgarten and family. To Galle: Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Dickson.

Per French steamer *Djennah*, from Marseilles, Dec. 19.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Pelham Warren.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, from Southampton, Oct. 7.—To Yokohama: Mrs. Goodall. To Shanghai: Mrs. Clark, Rev. J. Hoare. To Hong Kong: Sub. Lieut. H. C. Savage, Com. H. Salmon, Mr. F. H. Chapman, Major and Mrs. W. H. Burton. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Griffin. To Penang: Mr. J. Wilson. To Ceylon: Mr. A. M. White, Mrs. Skinner, Mr. F. D. Watson, Mr. E. B. S. Mercer. To Galle: Mr. W. Scott.

Per P. and O. steamer *Malta*, from Venice, Oct. 15.—To Yokohama: Mr. H. O. de la Camp.

Per P. and O. steamer *Malta*, from Brindisi, Oct. 18.—To Ceylon: Mr. F. H. Izard. Per P. and O. steamer *Guadiana*, from Southampton, Oct. 19.—To Yokohama (via Bombay): Capt. Saunders, Marquis of Kildare.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pekin*, from Southampton, Oct. 21.—To Yokohama: Rev. and Mrs. J. Bates. To Shanghai: Mr. W. Lamont. To Hong Kong: Mrs. P. B. C. Ayers. To Ceylon: Mr. C. W. Jebb, Miss Jebb, Mr. C. H. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cameron, Miss M. Cloytown, Miss E. O. Wignoon, Mr. R. S. Fraser, Mr. A. C. Williams.

Per P. and O. steamer *Baroda*, from Brindisi, Nov. 1.—To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Hutton.

Per steamer *Canador Castle*, from Gravesend, Oct. 8.—For Singapore: Messrs. J. D. Craven, A. Banning, J. Cronk.

Per steamer *Montgomeryshire*, from London, Oct. 6.—For Hong Kong: Mrs. S. Sutton, Mrs. Wright and four children, Mr. John Noon, Lieut.-Col. Sherrington, four daughters, and nurse. For Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Brindley and two children.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

Our advices from the Japan Ports by the present mail are of no later dates than those received by Pacific mail on the 29th ult., and published in our last issue.

CHINA.

PEKING AND TIENTSIN.

The Tientsin correspondent of the *North China Herald* writes as follows:—

There is every indication of an extensive drought throughout the Eastern portion of this province at present; no rain of any consequence has fallen this month, and the fields and gardens are seared and dry. The rainfall in this district, since September, 1874, is less than has been known before for many years. There is, however, an appearance of general quiet and contentment amongst the people throughout the district. The heat at Tientsin continues unabated—indeed it has advanced two degrees, standing at 95° Far. in the house, on walls unaffected by the sun's rays: no rain has fallen for over two weeks, and the earth is parched. Many cases of sunstroke are reported among the Chinese. At Peking also they are having extraordinary weather; the thermometer is 100° 5' in the shade; it is not only a single day, but for a full week the heat has gone on increasing. The Chinese are at their wits' end; nobody seems to move a step if he can help it. The little sheds for retailing ice on the great streets are every morning beset with little crowds of purchasers. The scene at the wholesale ice depots outside the Tartar city is worth going to see. From the city gate to the depot a stream of men come and go for and with ice. The excitement and bustle are immense, and whether the carts ever get supplied or not I don't know. A large trade is done in the city by retail dealers, running about with their two lumps in their baskets and selling one or two cash worth at the doors of poor people's houses, and even to foot passengers; the moat outside the city wall is crowded in places with bathers, quite an unusual thing; while carters drive into the water, bath themselves and their animals, and slowly wash their carts as if they did not care though they never got another hire.

The little "tiff" between Mr. Wade and the Viceroy, of which I gave an account in my last letter, has been productive of some good. At least it has had the wholesome effect of lim-

bering up the stiff hinges of the Viceroy's Yamen doorway. Mr. Wade again visited the Governor-General on the 8th Aug., and was honoured by an immediate entrance to the presence of the great man. It is stated on good authority that Mr. Wade is discussing with the Viceroy the terms of settlement of the Margary affair, which have been submitted to the Chinese Government. Very little appears to be known outside of official circles of the conditions upon which Mr. Wade proposes an adjustment. It is, however, safe to say that the Chinese are in a yielding mood, and I shall not be surprised if we receive an official announcement of the final settlement of the whole question within a reasonable time. Mr. Mayers, Chinese Secretary to Her Britannic Majesty's Legation, has left Tientsin for Peking. There can no longer be a reasonable doubt that it is Mr. Wade's intention to remain at Tientsin until a final settlement of the Margary difficulty is arrived at.

A young Chinese bride came to her death a few days since under circumstances of singular and painful interest. It appears that this young woman had long been betrothed to a young Chinese gentleman living in the city, and that owing to the death of the Emperor her wedding had been postponed for several months. On the day fixed for celebrating the nuptials the bride in her wedding dress was sent in grand state to the house of her future husband; the day was intensely hot, and according to the custom in this part of China the bride was placed in a chair, closely veiled, and safely locked up. In due time the joyful procession which accompanied the bride arrived in front of the house of the affianced: the gaudy chair was set down by the bearers, and the would-be mother-in-law unlocked the door, when the bride was found sitting bolt upright, stone dead! It is supposed that the poor girl died of suffocation.

The French gunboat *Surprise* has arrived here from Newchwang. She leaves for Chefoo in a few days, to attend a review of the French Squadron which is to be had at that port on the 20th August, after which she will return to Tientsin for the winter. H.B.M.'s gunboat *Dwarf* and the Russian gunboat *Gornostay* both left on 8th August, for a short cruise in the Gulf.

Governor Li is making his presence felt again; he has recently re-issued an order which was in operation the first winter of his residence in the North, requiring every ten families to keep a watchman. The people say this is *not* for their protection against thieves simply. It is also required that all firearms and ammunition shall be handed over to the magistrates. Persons found retaining over ten cattles of powder are liable to decapitation—a lesser amount involves a lighter punishment.

The Chinese have recently displayed an unusual degree of activity at Taku, in surveying and sounding the Bar, making exact charts, and gathering all information possible to be had on the subject. But with what intention or for what purpose I am unable to say at present.

On the 9th Aug. Mr. Waeber, the Russian Consul at this port, took charge, *pro tem.*, of the Danish Consulate, which office was rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Meadows.—It may be of interest to note that Li Hung-chang has placed the sum of Tls. 500 in the hands of Mr. Meadows' executors, as a donation for the benefit of the widow and children of the deceased; Dr. Elmore has subscribed a like sum.

Having concluded the negotiations about the Treaty, the Peruvian Chargé d'Affaires leaves in a few days for Peking, where he will take up his residence in Dr. Williams' house, lately occupied by General Raasloff; he is likely to stay in Peking during the winter.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 22nd August; the P. and O. mail from London July 9 was received on the 20th August. The following summary of news is from the *North China Herald*:—

Several questions of importance were discussed at the meeting of Treaty Consuls on the 5th Aug. It is very disappointing to find that the promised chart of the Bund line has not yet been prepared by the Harbour Master's Department. The best plan would be for the two Councils to draw up a joint plan, and try to get that accepted. The Dutch engineers seem to have been able to come over from Japan after all, and are at work on the Woosung Bar. The question of improving the position of the Mixed Court has been under consideration, but nothing definite has been arrived at. In view of the frequent interference incurred by foreigners going into the interior on pleasure trips, it is proposed to improve the form of passport. The Chinese troops question also came up for discussion, and it was stated that the Taoutai had said the men would be sent away at an early opportunity; and, in fact, a first detachment has already left for Chinkiang, en route for Yangchow and Senchow-foo (on the borders of Shantung).

A correspondence has been addressed to the Treaty Consuls on the subject of taxation in the Settlement. The word *lekin* is a misnomer in the case. It is not only *lekin* taxation, but taxation of any kind that is illegal. What is really levied is 2½ per cent. transit duty on imports. Grey Shirtings are charged the

same for transit to the Maloo as for transit to Soochow; and this is directly in contravention of the treaty. A difference seems to have suggested itself in many people's minds between opium and other goods. A sentimental difference there may be, but legal difference there is none. Imports are freed, by the mere fact of paying import duty, from further taxation within the limits of the port. Whether the article is called Opium or Orleans cannot affect its legal status here. It is only when it gets outside that the first is abandoned to the tender mercies of the Chinese, and the second is protected by a treaty stipulation that it shall not be taxed more than 2½ per cent. in transit to its destination in the interior.

A correspondent criticises very severely the Council's letter to the Foreign Consuls on the subject; and we cannot but agree that their action in the matter has been weak. It is a mistake to be too anxious to forge chains for oneself; and the cry of the Council for instructions is very much of this nature. The Consuls are a responsible body, and very much hampered in their utterances and their actions, accordingly; while the Council is sufficiently irresponsible to be able to act with considerable freedom in a case where uncompromising action is required. Why then cannot it exercise its own discretion, and take some responsibility on its own shoulders, instead of appealing at every step for a definition of its powers? Let it act, and wait for the Consuls' opinion till its action is assailed. If any one of the members found a burglar in his house, would he leave him there to work his will, pending advice from his Consul as to whether he was justified in hindering his proceedings? Well, there are the treaties; and two legal interpretations of the treaties if the original language is not clear enough. And here are men daily and openly infringing the treaties!

The Quinsan affair has been at last settled, on terms which are likely to prevent any further annoyance to foreigners in that district. The arrest of a certain number of the rioters having been at last effected, H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul, Mr. Davenport, accompanied by Chang as the Taoutai's deputy, went up to Quinsan to be present at the trial. The case was tried before Liu, the new Hsien of the district; Fan, who was displaced for his misconduct in the affair, and who had been ordered to attend, neglecting to put in an appearance. Ten prisoners were produced, besides the wounded man, who was led in looking more ghastly than ever, and supported by two others. How he contrives to keep this appearance is a mystery. The Taoutai's *weiyuans* probably had an inkling, as they appeared amused at his entry. The men produced were identified by Mr. Cooper as having taken part in the riot, and after discussion the following sentences were passed:—1. The old Tepao, in consideration of his age (seventy years), and of his having shown an inclination to behave properly towards the end of the riot, was let off. 2. The ringleader who was captured by Mr. Overbeck, and has undergone a long imprisonment in Shanghai, was flogged. 3. Brother of the wounded man, who has also been imprisoned in Shanghai, was let off in consideration of that imprisonment. 4 and 5. Forty blows and forty-five days' cangue. 6. An old man, let off flogging in consideration of his age, but cangued. 7, 8, and 9. One month's cangue for the riot, and beaten for impertinence to the magistrate. 10. Forty-five days' cangue. Mr. Davenport further arranged that a proclamation should be posted, warning the natives to treat foreigners who go to shoot game with courtesy; they are not to interfere with them, nor to snatch away their game when it is shot. In case such an accident as a foreigner shooting a Chinaman does unfortunately happen, the case is to be reported to the magistrate, who will take the necessary action.

At the U.S. Consulate-General, the adjourned case of "Liu Sun-kee v. Cunningham" (Messrs. Russell and Co.), was resumed, and on certain points concluded, before Mr. Seward, and Messrs. J. Rowse and H. B. Endicott. The case had stood adjourned since the 2nd July last, for convenience sake, and publicity had been withheld at the request of both sides. The present plaintiff, who at two different periods was comprodone at Tientsin for the defendants—his services extending from 1862 to 1873, with a slight break—was sued by them in the Mixed Court, to recover a large sum alleged to be due from him on the settlement of his accounts at the final severance of the connection. Judgment was given by Chen for Messrs. Russell and Co. for upwards of Tls. 6,000. The present plaintiff, who complains that Chen would not permit him to enter into an explanation of his general transactions with the firm, commenced an action against them to recover Tls. 9,264.97 for wages and disbursements on their behalf, during the two periods abovenamed. The gist of the case turned upon the agreement which he said was made with him by Messrs. Russell and Co., but which they deny.—Judgment was delivered on the two points, as to whether there had been a full and final settlement of accounts between the parties in 1869, and again in 1873. The Court decreed in effect that the settlement of 1869 was full and final, but that there was not sufficient evidence to prove a final settlement in 1873.—The result of this decree is that the whole of the accounts between 1869 and 1873 will have to be investigated if the case is proceeded with. At present it stands adjourned until the 28th September.

The fine weather which we have been enduring for the last fortnight broke up on the 17th August. After a light north-

easterly breeze during the night, rain began to fall in the morning, and showers continued at intervals through the day. About five p.m. very heavy rain began, and continued at intervals through the night and the following day, with heavy gusts of wind. The barometer fell as low as 29.28. There was every indication of bad weather at sea.

An unusual occurrence took place on the river on the 19th Aug., shortly after noon. The flood tide came in with a "bore," about four feet in height, and some damage was, in consequence, done to various native craft on the river. At the entrance to the Soochow Creek several small junks parted their moorings and came into collision with one of the Astor-house waterboats, doing considerable damage. Another cargo-boat, laden with water-melons, that was being yulohed just clear of the bridge, was capsized. A scene of great confusion ensued on both sides the creek after the bore had passed; adventurers intent upon spoil, putting off in small sampans to fish out the melons floating in the water, some venturing even to swim after them. We learn that damage has been done to the wharves on the Pootung shore, where also several sampans came to grief. It is satisfactory, however, to know that there is no report of loss of life.

We have news from Szechuen which confirms the report from Burma that the Chinese are assembling troops in Yunnan. The Taoutai and the Chentai had marched from Tali-foo at the head of a large force, for Ten-yi-chow, on the frontiers of Burma, with the avowed intention of fighting the English in case they dared to enter Yunnan. There was considerable excitement in consequence in the district. Another correspondent writes:—The connivance of the Government of China in the attack on the Yunnan Expedition is now undoubted; it was known here as early as the 10th February that Mr. Margary was to be the victim of some outrage. It is an affair which the English cannot pass over; they will be obliged to have recourse to arms.

While some Chinamen were dragging in the river, near the mouth of Yang-king-pang, to recover the body of a boy who had fallen overboard from a boat and was drowned, they brought up the body of Mr. Wasson, engineer of the tugboat *Fokelin*, who had been missing since the night of the 2nd Aug. On that night he was seen walking on the unprotected pontoon at which the tugboat was moored, and is supposed to have walked accidentally into the water.

The steamer *Flamingo* arrived in port on the 15th Aug., on her third trip from Formosa, with troops, and came to an anchorage in the lower section. On the turn of the flood tide she went up to the Kiangnan Arsenal, there to disembark her passengers. She was almost immediately followed by one of the gunboats of the Foochow fleet, with the commander and his staff, and a large number of troops.

The S. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Fusuma* arrived in the river on the 14th Aug., in tow of the *Nanking* and *Honan*, she having been successfully floated. She has been docked in the company's dock. The steamer is, we are told, in better condition than was expected; she has altered her shape very slightly, and it is supposed the repairs required will not be very expensive.

We have to acknowledge the *Customs Gazette* for the second quarter of 1875. The chief features of the Shanghai tables have been already noticed. The total revenue has been Tls. 3,241,741 against Tls. 3,089,536 in the same quarter of 1874. The *Gazette* contains 43 pages of précis of fines and confiscations, but these seem to include two quarters.

On the 20th August the Dutch corvette *Curaçoa* left her anchorage and steamed down the river on her way to Batavia, her ultimate destination.

The schooner *Almatia* has arrived in the river with one of the boilers, &c., of the wrecked steamer *Laptak*.

The new Consul-General for Russia, Mr. C. A. Schatschkoff, has arrived from Europe. Shanghai will be his official place of residence.

The subjoined items of news are from the *Celestial Empire*:—

The telegraph lines have been working very badly lately upon the Southern route, messages taking as long as three days to arrive from London. Considering the critical nature of present relations with China such delays are of considerable importance, apart from business, and what makes the matter more unsatisfactory is that the Telegraph Companies will give no explanation of the cause of the obstruction, although it is hard to suppose that they can be ignorant of it. The reputation of the Companies would not suffer from their being a little more communicative, but their failure to announce interruptions is calculated to destroy the confidence of the public, who have a just cause of complaint if telegrams are taken as is supposed for transmission in one day, whereas they are afterwards found to occupy three days on the journey.

A gang of gamblers appear to have got themselves into rather a mess upon the French concession. Their house having been recently shut up by the French Consul, the two head-men indignantly made an application to the Consulate, setting forth the injustice of depriving them of their little business after they had gone to such expenses in carrying it on—the said expenses, according to their own account, being a regular system of bribery to the French police. This startling statement was illustrated by the production of an elaborate code, which set forth succinctly enough

the various sums paid monthly to these officials as hush-money, varying from ten dollars to two. The alleged recipients one and all repudiated the charge; the two principals, natives of Canton and Foochow respectively, insisting that their tale was true and affirming that they were heavily out of pocket and wanted their *quid pro quo*. The dilemma is, we believe, still unsolved.

A man suspected of being one of the chiefs of a large body of outlaws congregated at Chu-lung-shan, being captured by detectives some time ago, was sent off to Suchow the night of the 13th Aug. At his examination before the Che-hsien he denied being one of the band of robbers spoken of, though he acknowledged that he was acquainted with some of their head-men, as formerly he had signed articles of brotherhood with a large number of soldiers under the auspices of Tseng Kuo-fan.

The new hotel upon the Bund bids fair to be an acquisition to Shanghai. The rooms are all lofty, which is a great thing, and those downstairs—presumably the coffee and dining rooms—are spacious and well-proportioned. The single bedrooms are, of course, a trifle small, but even in this respect they compare very favourably with the upper bedrooms in the hotels of London. There is no doubt that when finished the new hotel will prove a very great convenience to both residents and visitors; its situation alone being worth everything, for convenience as well as for the cheerfulness of the constant traffic upon the river and the bund.

HONG KONG.

Our advices by the present mail extend to the 28th Aug.; the French mail from London July 16 arrived out on the 23rd Aug., and the following P. and O. mail of July 23 was received on the 27th August. The following items of news are from the *China Mail*:—

The Financial Statement has been presented by the Administrator to the Legislative Council. The following is a summary of its contents:—

The available funds for 1876 are set down at \$960,773.58, and from the Estimates of Expenditure the outlay is calculated as follows:—

Establishments, including Civil List...	\$556,489.60
Pensions	20,000.00
Charitable Allowances...	3,300.00
Transport	4,500.00
Works and Buildings	135,760.00
Roads, Streets, and Bridges	45,720.00
Lighthouses	500.00
Miscellaneous	36,800.00
Military Contribution...	100,000.00

Assuming that the whole of the \$903,069.60 thus particularised will be expended, there will still be an available balance of \$57,703.98, and as this will be further supplemented by a loan of \$40,000 from the Special Fund to cover the expenditure incurred for Lighthouses, as soon as the total cost is ascertained, there will be a sufficiently wide margin for any exigencies which may arise.

You will observe with much satisfaction, I doubt not, that the cost of the permanent establishments are to be reduced to \$556,489.60 in 1876, as against \$568,059.60 in the present year, being a saving of \$11,570. This is chiefly owing to a diminished expenditure of \$7,680 in the police estimate, and the saving of \$4,800 consequent on the transfer of the two student interpreters to permanent offices. For works and buildings, roads, streets, and bridges, the proposed outlay amounts to \$181,480; and although this is unquestionably heavy, still I have no doubt whatever that you will agree with me that the present defective hospital arrangements should be remedied as soon as possible, and that the site already prepared for the new building should be utilised; that the Central School, the building of which is characterised by Mr. Stewart "as being inadequate in size, insecure as regards its foundations, and unhealthy as regards ventilation," should be rebuilt and enlarged; that the sewerage of the colony, which is dangerous to the health of the community, should be improved; and that it would be extremely unwise to continue to give egress to the mountain torrents through the bye-wash at Pok-foo-lum during the hot and rainy months of the year, whilst through a conduit of ample dimensions they could be diverted for the greatly increased comfort and health of the inhabitants of the city.

The Ordinance embodying the Estimates has been read a first time.

In consequence of frequent difficulty arising from documents being produced at the trial of cases in the Supreme Court without translations, a rule has been made by the Court that in future cases coming before the Supreme Court in original and summary jurisdiction, where advocates are engaged, no foreign documents will be admitted in evidence unless accompanied by a translation, a copy of which should be also served on the other side sufficiently early to allow of an examination being made as to the correctness of the version. In cases in summary jurisdiction, where no advocates are engaged, the plaintiff must deposit the documents on which he intends to rely, with the officer of the Court before the trial comes on, and all documents in a foreign language must be accompanied by a translation.

The *Gazette* notifies the appointment of Mr. W. Keswick to be a member of the Legislative Council, vice the Hon. J. Whittall, resigned. Mr. Whittall has, we believe, left the colony for good, and during his long term of residence was a useful non-official member of the Council; his many acts of private and business generosity gained him much respect and goodwill, and

in his departure the colony has undoubtedly lost an estimable resident.

The following is the report of the board of directors of the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, presented at the ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders, held at the offices of the company, Club Chambers, Hong Kong, on the 21st August:—

The directors have the pleasure to lay before you their report for the past half-year, ending 30th June, 1875. It has been more favourable than several preceding ones, the company having made a net profit of \$57,978.66 on a gross earnings of \$312,141.54. The amount now available for distribution including \$10,654.43 brought forward for the last half-year, is \$68,642.09. Of this the directors would recommend a dividend of 2 per cent. for the half-year, \$20,000.00; bonus to contributing shareholders, \$4,000.00, directors' fees, \$2,500.00; auditors' fees, \$250.00. And to write off the value of Whampoa Docks, \$30,000.00, leaving to be carried forward to New Account, \$11,892.09.

During this half-year the debt due to the Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company has been reduced from \$200,000 to \$170,000, and the directors would recommend that a further sum of \$10,000 be paid off this debt, and this amount be also written off the value of Whampoa property. The Docks have been fully employed since the accounts have been made up, and the directors hope they will continue to be so.

At the meeting the report and accounts were unanimously adopted. Messrs. J. S. Lapraik and the Hon. J. Whittall having resigned their seats at the Board, Messrs. A. T. Manger and W. Keswick were appointed in their stead, and the directors' nomination of Mr. Blakeman as auditor was confirmed.

An amendment has been made in the Charter of the Colony, which places the Colonial Secretary for the time being in the position of administrator of the Government, in the event of the absence on leave or death of the Governor. That such an alteration was to take place has been known for some time, public attention having been called to the matter by the remonstrance addressed to the Home authorities by Major-General Colborne. That it is a wise one, in view of the status of the Colony as the chief commercial centre of British influence, few will deny.

Apropos of rumours from the North, we learn that the British vessels of war now in Japan have all been ordered to China, to support, as we presume, Mr. Wade's ultimatum. This is sensible, and such action will do more good than reams of correspondence or scores of threats. The one difficulty is to persuade China that we are in earnest; this once realised, the rest is easy.

We learn on very good authority that the Chinese corvette *Yang Woo* will be despatched very soon on a cruise to European countries, if not round the world. She will be placed in charge of Capt. Tracey, R.N., and will proceed first of all to Shanghai to have her bottom surveyed. If nothing proves to be the matter with her she will come down to Hong Kong first, and thence proceed to other places.

A very enjoyable gathering has taken place at St. Paul's College under the auspices of the Hong Kong Christian Association. Over a hundred soldiers, sailors, and policemen—several of the first-named accompanied by their wives—were entertained, first with tea and cakes, and afterwards with singing, games, and addresses.

The German steamer *Vindex*, which arrived here on the 15th August, is, we believe, the smallest steamer that has ventured out from Germany to China; her length is seventy and her breadth fourteen feet. She is twenty-eight tons in measurement, and has come out from home to run on the Amoor River. She proceeds to Shanghai in two or three days.

It is becoming daily more and more apparent that the native journals are rapidly gaining ground and extending their influence; and so long as they are fairly well conducted, the fact may be regarded as a healthy sign of the times.

We hear that at Tamsui, after two days' heavy rain, strong freshets occurred in the river, causing the loss of several junks and flooding the European houses at T'wa-ta-tea. The extent of the damage done is unknown.

A few days since H.E. the Administrator, the Hon. J. G. Austin, accompanied by the Hon. C. C. Smith, Acting Colonial Secretary, and Mr. M. S. Tonnochy, Acting Registrar-General, paid a visit to the Tung Wah Hospital.

The s.s. *Cybele*, which ran upon a reef near Raffles Island and has consequently been in dock at Singapore for the last month, arrived here on the 21st Aug.

It is rumoured that the Governor-General of Kwangtung has been degraded, in consequence of his action respecting the Wai-sing lotteries.

The Hong Kong death-rate for the quarter ending June 30 was 2.46 per cent. for Europeans and 2.28 for Chinese.

A large matched opposite the Honan Temple, Canton, caught fire recently, and many lives were lost.

The Provincial Treasurer of Canton died on the 23rd August.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 4th Sept.; no later mail from London had arrived out. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

Sir William Jervois left on the 30th Aug. in the *Pluto* on a

visit to the Malay States on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula, where, according to all accounts, matters are not in a wholly satisfactory condition. There has been no disturbance, but the people do not fall readily into the Residential system, which is but imperfectly understood, and the working of which is altogether new both to the chiefs and their subjects. It was naturally to be expected that matters would not go on smoothly at first, and that difficulties would be encountered in endeavouring to introduce order, a systematic collection of the revenue by means of fixed duties, and the engrafting of English law and customs upon those of the country. It would be, indeed, surprising were the Malay rulers and chiefs to unhesitatingly adopt all the changes proposed by the Residents without even a struggle to retain at least the semblance of their former independence; and probably the difficulties experienced in working the new system of administration may be due to this cause, and may be overcome by firmness and patient perseverance on the part of our Government.

In Perak, ex-Sultan Ismail, who was deposed by the election of the Rajah Mudah, Abdullah, still claims the throne, and refuses to surrender the regalia of Royalty, without which it is impossible to crown the young Sultan; and it is doubtful if the substitution of a new regalia from Europe would be satisfactory to the Malays themselves. It is said, moreover, that Ismail has with him the sympathies of a large portion of the people, and has in fact the strongest party. Sir William Jervois intends, in the present visit, to go to Laroot, and thence proceed overland to Perak, in order to ascertain the state of the country from personal observation, and be better able to form an opinion as to the proper course to pursue under the circumstances. H.E. expects to be absent only about sixteen days.

The recent visit of Sir William Jervois to the States on the East Coast of the Peninsula has induced the Sultan of Tringanu to pay a visit to Singapore. He having intimated his desire to come, the *Pluto*, which was going to Pahang to meet a surveying party that had been sent across the country, was ordered to proceed on to Tringanu to bring the Sultan down. He arrived on the 29th August last, with all his wives, family, and relations, about 200 in all, and landed next morning under a salute of eighteen guns, and was immediately driven off to Government House, where he held a reception, after which he proceeded to the house that has been provided for the accommodation of himself and family during his stay. The Sultan has attended an entertainment given by Professor Vanek, the wizard, whose performances excited his astonishment and admiration, he having never before seen anything of the kind.

The Singapore Rifle Association has held another spirited competition at the rifle-range on the race-course. There were ninety-one competitors and eighteen prizes, the first prize falling to Sergeant Instructor Tomlinson, of the 1-10th, who was closely matched with Sub-Lieut. Drennan, of the Singapore Volunteer Corps. The shooting between these two is always very close, and on the present occasion Sergeant Tomlinson only led by one point. The shooting, on the whole, was not so good at this competition as on previous occasions.

A telegram from Hong Kong announces the death of the well-known and much respected Chinese merchant Lim Liack, of the wealthy and leading firm of Liack, Chin Seng, and Co., of this colony. The deceased resided in Singapore for about fifty years, and was a great promoter of tin mining in the peninsula, as well as of the cultivation of tapioca in Malacca, and moreover did a large business with China; he was always looked up to by his countrymen and others as an upright and honest merchant and a most enterprising man. He died at the age of seventy-one years.

News has been received from the Philippines of the seizure of the British steamer *Sultana* by a Spanish gunboat, for breaking the blockade of Sooloo. The steamer had been landed in and hidden among the bushes, with her funnel taken down, and was deserted by her captain and all the crew, who fled into the jungle. She was taken to Cavite, and the seizure will be inquired into by a Prize Court, when her captain, owners, and all interested in her have been cited to appear and put in their pleas. The steamer, we are informed, was under charter by the Victoria Trading Company.

We are glad to learn that the General Order regarding the appointment of Mr. C. H. Ord as Acting Head Inspector of Police has been rescinded, and that Mr. Ord ranks as Inspector only during his period of probation.

Rapid progress is being made with the Water Works; there-servoirs are fast approaching completion, and the work of laying the pipes has been begun; this latter part of the work will, however, take a long time to complete.

Commercial Report.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

TIENTSIN.—Business to a fair extent had been effected at steady rates.

HANKOW.—There had been more activity in [the market] for Grey Shirtings; otherwise little, if any, change had occurred.

CHINKIANG.—Messrs. Spencer and Wolff write on the 18th Aug.:—Only a limited business has been done in Piece Goods during the past week, as holders are firm in demanding higher rates than dealers are willing to pay; but as prices continue to harden in Shanghai, they will be compelled to give way soon, stocks in the country not being large.

SHANGHAI.—The *North China Herald's* Report says:—The late excitement has subsided. Coincident almost with the closing of the French mail every symptom of an extraordinary business disappeared; but this, perhaps, is not to be regretted, inasmuch as trade has settled down into a steadier groove, and demand has become more general in its scope. Moreover, a lull was not altogether unlooked for by importers, albeit, they fondly hope the present may prove only a breathing time, and that as soon as the dealers have disposed of their previous heavy engagements they will start again with renewed vigour.

FOOCHOW.—Lead was quoted at \$8.50 per picul against Tea.

HONG KONG.—The arrivals during the interval besides the mail steamers had been the s. s. Cybele, Naples and Diomed; there had been considerably more activity in the import market than for some time previously, and although there had been no general advance in prices, certain staples were in a better position. These remarks applied more particularly to the earlier part of the fortnight because the last week had been very much quieter, buyers seemingly having satisfied their wants.

CANTON.—Lead: The market had been quiet and prices had declined to \$8.40 to \$8.45 for LB and \$8.45 to \$8.50 for WB. Quicksilver quotations, \$102 to \$103 per picul nominal.

SINGAPORE.—The fortnight is reported as having been one of extreme stagnation—there has been very little demand, and the amount of business transacted had been small, at unaltered prices.

PENANG.—Business had been very dull; transactions generally had been smaller than those recorded during the previous fortnight; sales were difficult to effect and prices, as a rule, were weak.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

HANKOW.—Messrs. Drysdale, Ringer, and Co.'s Report says:—We have had a very quiet market, enlivened by the arrival of a few third-crop teas, almost all from Young-low-toong. A few of these are fair Teas and have been taken at Tls. 17½ to 19 per picul. Settlements for the fortnight are: 1,898 chests, 4,689 half-chests, 425 boxes at 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2½d. per lb.; 1,229 chests, 3,515 half-chests, 750 boxes at 10½d. per lb. Apart from the third-crop teas, of which only seven or eight chests have been settled, business has been chiefly in Oonfar tea at from Tls. 13½ to 16½, same Teas last year commanding Tls. 16 to 20 per picul. Our export still shows an excess of three millions compared with last year, but Tea is coming forward from the country very slowly and the quantity preparing is said to be small, so by the next two or three mails we may see this reduced.

KIUKIANG.—Black Teas: The arrivals for the fortnight had amounted to sixty-eight chests, or 11,180 chests, of which five chests had found purchasers at Tls. 14 to 23 per picul. Total arrivals 156,845 chests. Green Teas: Total arrivals 7,005 half-chests.

SHANGHAI.—The Chamber of Commerce Circular says:—Black: Owing to the firmness of holders, business has been restricted, the settlements for the fortnight are much smaller than for the previous interval. Prices show no quotable change, but are if anything a shade stiffer for all but common descriptions. Common Teas are a little easier, but no weight of Tea could be bought under Tls. 15 a lb. Supplies have been held back, third-crop Teas, which usually come forward freely at this period of the season have not yet been offered in any quantity, and no sales of them have been made on this market. The export figures have fallen to about a par with last season's at this date. Settlements for the fortnight are 24,535 chests; shipments on owners' account, 1,031 chests; stock, 30,100 chests. Quotations: Hohow, common to good, 9½d. to 1s. 3½d.; Oonam, common to fair and good, 10½d. to 1s. 3½d.; Ningchow, fair to good, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5½d.; Oopack, fair to good 11d. to 1s. 1½d. Green: The purchase on 10th Aug. of two of the standard chops of Tienkai at Tls. 35 and 36 opened the market for these kinds. These prices are about 20 per cent. below last season's opening rates; but, in face of the dull demand, and full stocks on the home markets, a slower commencement might have been looked for. Little business has resulted since, Teamen being unwilling to accept the reduced offers made. In Pingsueys a fair business is doing, at prices, which, taking quality into consideration, are about on a par with those last quoted. The following are about the prices paid:—For Country Tea, 5,611 half-chests, at Tls. 22½ to 36 per picul; for Pingsuey, 10,268 half-chests, at Tls. 21 to 30 per picul; stock, 57,600 half-chests.

FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Westall, Galton, and Co. report:—Although during the past week buying has become more general, still the total amount of settlements does not show any increase, and the market closes very quiet. Congou.—The prices of the better kinds costing from Tls. 17 short have been maintained by the operations for the Colonies; but for the commoner grades, teamen have accepted a decided reduction on low rates, and in many cases fully a Tael per picul decline is noticeable. Third crop Teas are arriving very slowly, and those that have been shown are poor in quality and leaf. Souchong.—No alteration to report. Oolong.—One line only has changed hands, Flowery Pekoe.—No transactions. Scented Teas.—Prices remain the same; Scented Orange Pekoes are, as a rule, very inferior and in many cases mixed to a great extent with Formosa Oolong. Quotations are:—Congou: Flavoury to medium, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 6½d.; good common to flavoury, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2½d.; leafy to common, 9½d. to 11½d.; dust to leafy, 7½d. to 8½d. Souchong.—Fine to finest, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 0½d.; good to fine, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 6½d.; good common to flavoury, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2½d. Oolong.—Good, 1s. 3½d. Scented O. Pekoe.—Good to fine, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 5d. Scented Capar.—Good, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d. The Ex-

port to date to Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, and the Cape of Good Hope amounts to 33,055,193 lbs., against 29,635,742 lbs. last year. To America, 87,555 lbs., against 154,936 lbs. last year; to the Colonies, 8,512,582 lbs., against 7,511,694 lbs. last year.

FORMOSA.—Advices are dated Tamsui, 16th instant, and report Chinese as still the chief buyers in an active market. Arrivals of Ooolongs were larger, but show no improvement in quality. Teas from "Fine" up were inquired for, but teamen demanded high rates. The total export to date amounted to 2,526,912 lbs., against 1,398,147 lbs. at same time last year. Business had been active for native-packed Tamsui at firmer rates. A small cargo of 4,000 half-chests was eagerly bought up at prices on a basis of \$29, duty paid, for superior, \$33 to \$34 for fine, and \$42 to \$46 for finest to choice, the last being only in small quantity. This activity was due to the improved advices telegraphed from New York. The British barques Anazi and Miako are on the berth for New York and the Benefactor is shortly expected to load for the same destination.

AMOI.—Congou: A steady business had been passing at about previous rates and 3,058 half-chests had been settled at \$15 to \$18. Ooolongs: Arrivals continued on a very limited scale and no immediate disposition was shown to commence purchases for the American market. The total supply for the present season was expected to be not more than 80,000 half-chests. Arrivals to date, Congou 58,582 half-chests; Ooolongs 48,026 half-chests.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Report says:—Though we have again to report a generally quiet market, yet settlements for the fortnight have been larger than for some time past, Teamen having displayed more willingness to make some concession in prices. Congou: A small business has been done at rather easier rates. Few market transactions are reported at Macao, the shipments hence being chiefly contract Teas. Scented Teas:—Natives have at last given way in their demands for Capers, and a few settlements have resulted at much lower rates than have been hitherto current. A few small parcels of well-scented Teas have been bought at Tls. 19 to 20, and good common to fair Teas can now be obtained at Tls. 12½ to 15. A fair demand has existed for Pekoes, transactions being confined for the most part to "long leaf" kinds, owing to the very small supply of "new makes." These latter Teas show no change in value, but "long leaf" Teas generally have been bought on easier terms, though at the close Teamen are firmer for the medium grades, the stock of which is now reduced to a small compass. Fine and finest description have been dealt in to some extent at a decline of about one tael on quotations of last fortnight. Canton Greens:—300 boxes is the only settlement reported,

SILK.

SHANGHAI.—A very quiet tone had prevailed the market, Continental orders had not been so urgent, and English advices continued of a gloomy nature. Under such circumstances, it would naturally be expected, that buyers would have obtained some slight advantage, but such had not been the case, and the market sorts of Tsatiees, ranging from Tls. 270 to 290, which were most sought after, actually showed worse value than at date of last report whilst in Kiahings, hardly anything could be bought below Tls. 270. Amongst latest purchases were Kuekee's King-hock, at Tls. 307½; Gold Lion No. 3 and 4, Tls. 330 and 310; Yellow Elephant, Tls. 300; Donkey chop No. 4, 807½; Ching-young-shing's Kiahings No. 1 and 2 were taken for last mail at Tls. 345 and 310; whilst a few Wooseihis and Laiyangs still found buyers, at Tls. 225 to 240; Re-reels continued to be purchased for America. Settlements for the fortnight, Chinas, 2,800 bales. Total settlements since 1st June, 1875, 26,500 bales; against 1874-75, 26,500 bales; 1873-74, 20,500 bales. Comparative unsold stock on this market, at date 1875, 15,000 bales; 1874, 16,000 bales; 1873, 8,500 bales.

CANTON.—Although shipments during the fortnight had been considerable, actual transactions on the market had been only moderate, estimated at 600 bales. Quotations were almost unaltered, and the laying down cost was still 1s. per lb. in excess of rates current in London. Of fourth-crop Silk about 150 bales had arrived from the country, the thread appeared to be of fair quality, but rather full sized, and the natives asserted that about fifty per cent. of the yield was yellow Silk. 2,000 bales were expected to be forthcoming, and probable export for season was generally estimated at a little under 12,000 bales, against 8,900 bales last year.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—BRINDISI, Oct. 6.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Malta, with the homeward India and China mails, arrived here at 6, and the mail left at 7.15 a.m. for London.

HEAVY PORTION OF PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—PORT SAID, Oct. 4.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Malwa left at 1 p.m. for Southampton, where she may be expected about the 17th inst.

HEAVY PORTION OF LAST INWARD P. AND O. MAIL.—SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 3.—The P. and O. steamer Cathay, from China, via the Suez Canal, arrived at Southampton to-day, bringing the heavy India, China, and Australian mails, 71 passengers, £800,370 in specie, and 18,277 packages of cargo. Her dates were:—Shanghai, Aug. 8; Hong Kong, 14; Singapore, 21; Penang, 23; Galle, Sept. 1; Aden, 11; Suez, 18; Port Said, 20; Malta, 24; and Gibraltar, 28.

INWARD MAIL DUE NOV. 1.—GALLE, Oct. 4.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Amazone, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Aden.

OUTWARD MAIL OF SEPT. 10.—GALLE, Oct. 5.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Tigre, from Marseilles on the 12th of September, left here to-day for Singapore.

HEAVY PORTION OF NEXT OUTWARD MAIL.—SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 7.—The P. and O. Company's steamship Hydaspes sailed to-day with the heavy India and China mails, a full cargo, and £51,409 in specie and jewelry. The Hydaspes takes 170 passengers, and 82 proceed by the corresponding steamer from Venice and Brindisi, making a total of 252.

The Hydaspes goes through the Suez Canal to Calcutta, passengers for Bombay changing ships at Suez.

OUTWARD MAIL OF SEPT. 24.—SUEZ, OCT. 8.—The P. and O. Company's steamers Avoca and Poonah left at 1 P.M. for Bombay and Calcutta respectively.

DUTCH OUTWARD MAILS.—SOUTHAMPTON, OCT. 6.—The Nederland Company's Royal Mail steamship Prinses Amalia sailed to-day for Padang, Batavia, &c., with Dutch mails, 100 cabin passengers, 540 Dutch troops, and a full cargo of general merchandise.—BATAVIA, OCT. 1.—The Star Ball Line steamer Acton arrived here yesterday in thirty-nine days from Southampton, including all stoppages.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.	4s. 1½d.	4s. 1½d.	4s. 2d.
Shanghai "	5s. 7½d. to 5s. 8d.	5s. 8½d. to 5s. 8½d.	5s. 8½d. to 5s. 8½d.
Canton "	4s. 1d. to 4s. 1½d.	4s. 1½d.	4s. 1½d. to 4s. 1½d.
Hong Kong "	4s. 1½d.	4s. 1½d.	4s. 1½d. to 4s. 1½d.
Macao "	4s. 1½d.	4s. 1½d.	4s. 1½d. to 4s. 1½d.
Singapore "	4s. 6d. to 4s. 6½d.	4s. 6½d. to 4s. 6½d.	4s. 6½d. to 4s. 6½d.
Manila "	4s. 6d. to 4s. 6½d.	4s. 6½d. to 4s. 6½d.	4s. 6½d. to 4s. 6½d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 306	220
" Hong Kong	27½ to 28½ dia.	—
Bar silver	Tls. 111.2.5	10½ prem.
Mexican dollars	Tls. 72.4.0	nominal.

SHARES AT HONG KONG.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 26 per cent. dis.
 Hong Kong Gas Company, \$75 per share.
 Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 40 per cent. discount.
 China Traders' Insurance Company, \$1050 per share.
 Hotel Shares, 57½ per cent. discount.
 Hong Kong and Macao Steamboat Company, 23 per cent. discount.
 Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, \$292½ premium.
 Union Insurance Society, \$500 per share.
 China and Japan Marine Insurance Company, Tls. 90 per share.
 China Fire Insurance Company, \$37 premium.
 Victoria Fire Insurance Company, \$168 per share.
 Chinese Insurance Company, \$300 per share.
 Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 60 per share.

*. The latest quotations by telegram for six m.s. bank bills are at Shanghai 5s. 7½d. at Hong Kong 4s. 1d., at Singapore 4s. 1½d.

CARGOES OF NEW SEASON'S TEA AFLOAT.

Sailing Date.	Name.	From	Cargo —lbs
June 19	Cutty Sark	Shanghai	1,347,699
" 23	Blackadder	"	1,200,000
July 8	Nyassa	Foochow	1,135,188
" 8	Thermopylae	Foochow	1,413,000
" 18	Glenlyon (s.)	"	1,297,500
" 20	Black Prince	"	1,041,420
"	Forward Ho!	"	1,383,104
" 26	St. Andrew's Castle	Canton	366,731
"	Norman Court	Shanghai	1,200,000
Aug. 6	Egean	Amoy	1,250,000
"	Fiery Cross	Foochow	850,000
"	Osaka	Canton	800,000
"	Undine	Shanghai	1,300,000
" 11	Lord of the Isles (s.)	"	2,000,000
" 27	Tom Morton (s.)	Foochow	1,500,000
" 22	Bellona (s.)	Shanghai	1,000,000
Sept. 2	Crocus (s.)	Foochow	2,000,000

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH CHINA.

(TIMES' TELEGRAMS.)

RANGOON, OCT. 2.—The Chinese report that Lee-see-te-hai has escaped, disgraced. Officials are, by amputating hands, torturing the inhabitants of Manwyne to discover the assassins of Mr. Margary. An offensive and defensive Treaty is reported to have been concluded between Burmah and China. Trade is reviving.

SHANGHAI, OCT. 4.—Mr. Wade has not withdrawn from Peking. It is reported that the Hon. T. G. Grosvenor is to go to England with despatches. No details have transpired, but it is not thought that a final settlement has been made.

SHANGHAI, OCT. 4.—An edict published in the *Peking Gazette* concedes intercourse between the Chiefs of Government Departments and Foreign Ministers.

(MACLEAN'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, OCT. 2.—The latest news received here from Tientsin, dated Sept. 28, announces that the British Minister, Mr. Wade, has satisfactorily settled the difficulties pending with the Chinese Government. The opinion prevails amongst the British community in Shanghai that there is no probability of hostilities with China. The Viceroy of Chihli has been summoned by the Chinese Government to Peking.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, OCT. 4.—Mr. Wade, the British Minister at Peking, has

notified to the other Foreign Legations that the negotiations which have been carried on by him with the Chinese Government have averted immediate war.

BURMAH.

SIMLA, OCT. 7.—The Burmese Government has unconditionally agreed to the passage of an escort of British troops through Burmese territory, accompanying a fresh expedition to Yunnan, if another expedition should be necessary.

CHINA MARKET REPORT.

SHANGHAI, OCT. 7.—Grey Shirtings, 8½lb., Tls. 1.9.0; cotton, Shanghai, Tls. 12. Tea, black, firm; ditto, green, quieter and weaker. Silk quiet, but steady; transactions only in common kinds. No. 3 Tsatlee Koonfongging, Tls. 400.

HONG KONG, OCT. 7.—Grey Shirtings, 8½lb., \$2 50c.; 16-24 water-twist, \$103; cotton, fair medium Bengal, \$18½.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—None.

At SHANGHAI.—From London, Oct. 2, Glenearn (str.).

At HONG KONG AND CANTON.—From London, Aug. 21, Cybele (str.); 23, Naples (str.); from Liverpool, Oct. 2, Beemah; from London, &c., 6, Gordon Castle (str.).

At MANILA.—From Mauritius, Oct. 1, Elizabeth Ann.

At BATAVIA.—From London, Aug. 16, Alceste; from Shields, Hugh Bourne; from Cardiff, Cedric, William and Anna; from Southampton, Sept. 30, Acton (str.).

At SINGAPORE.—From London, Aug. 29, Excelesior; from Liverpool, Sept. 3, Emilian (str.); from Cardiff, Aug. 29, Louise Marie; 31, Adeline, Chiara; Sept. 2, Freja; from Philadelphia, Aug. 39, Fleetwing; from London, &c., Oct. 4, Glenfalloch (str.); 7, Belle of Southesk, Aurrera (str.), Agamemnon (str.).

At PENANG.—None.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—For New York, Oct. 1, Lothair.

From SHANGHAI.—None.

From AMOY.—For New York, Oct. 1, Glenartney (str.).

From HONG KONG AND CANTON.—For London, Aug. 22, Ulysses (str.); for San Francisco, 25, Green Jacket; for New York, 24, Faith.

From MANILA.—None.

From BATAVIA.—None.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, Aug. 27, Edeline, George Watson; Sept. 3, Africa (str.); for Liverpool, 4, Carlotta; from Glasgow, Aug. 31, Princess Louise.

From PENANG.—For London, Sept. 3, Antipodes; Oct. 5, Diomed (str.).

VESSELS LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London, Ascalon, Halloween, Zephyrus, Earl King (str.).

At FOOCHOW.—For London, Endymion, Min, White Adder.

At HONG KONG AND CANTON.—For London, Ada; for New York, Harriet N. Carleton.

At SINGAPORE.—For London, Sea Star; for Liverpool, Chacma; for Marseilles, Bedfordshire; for New York, Kate Carnie; for Boston, Nehemiah Gibson.

At PENANG.—No vessel on the berth.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

From SHANGHAI.—To London, £2 15s. to £3 per ton for steamer, and £2 10s. for sailing vessels; by steamer £2; sailing vessel, £1 15s. to £2 per ton (by telegraph).

From HONG KONG AND CANTON.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 10s.; steamer, £3 5s. per ton of 40 and 50 cubic feet respectively.

From SINGAPORE.—To London, by steamer, Tin £1 7s. 6d. per sailing vessel, £2 7s. 6d. per ton dead weight; to Liverpool, Gambier, £2 10s.; Sage Flour, £2 12s. 6d.; to Marseilles, £2 10s. for dead weight, £3 for light freight.

From PENANG.—To London, by steamer, tin £2, black pepper £4 10s., tapioca £3 15s., measurement goods £4 10s. per ton; sailing vessel, bag sugar £2 12s. 6d., basket £2 15s., black pepper £3 5s., Hides £4.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To
Aug. 9	Bussorah	Sunderland	Anjer, f.o.
"	Tynedale	Singapore	London
"	Atma	Cardiff	Hong Kong
"	Carl Max	Capetown	Batavia
"	Forsacus	Shields	Anjer, f.o.
"	Jacques Cartier	Bangkok	Havre
"	New Republic	New York	Yokohama
"	Johann Lang	Samarang	Amsterdam
" 12	T. F. Whitton	Buenos Ayres	Batavia
"	Pallas	London	Bangkok
" 14	Denbighshire	Hong Kong	London
" 15	Mogul	Singapore	Do.
" 17	Solent	London	Hong Kong
"	Jupiter	Amsterdam	Samarang
"	Amur	Singapore	Mauritius
" 19	Star of Peace	Do.	Liverpool
"	Endeavour	Manila	New York
"	Julia	Mauritius	Anjer, f.o.
"	Ellsworth	Manila	New York
" 22	Sally Brown	Rio de Janeiro	Batavia
" 24	Gehr van der Beek	Liverpool	Batavia

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—Oct. 4, at Amsterdam, from Rangoon, Mary Ann; 6, at New York, from Singapore, Ivalo; at Clyde, from Java, Muttah; 7, at London, from Bassein, Alpha, Astride, Catharina G; 6, at Antwerp, from Akyab, Andrea Wilhelmina; at Hamburg, from Rangoon, Anna; 8, at Falmouth, from Rangoon, Mountain Ash.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 6, from Cardiff, for Singapore, Unione S.; for Hong Kong, Hermann; Aug. 28, from Rio Janeiro, for Batavia, C. O. Whitmore; Oct. 6, from Southampton, for Batavia, Prinses Amalia (str.); 7, from London, for Penang, Ocean Rover; 8, for Shanghai, Cawdor Castle (str.); 6, for Yokohama, Ullock; 7, from Newport, for Singapore, Argo; 4, from Bordeaux, for Saigon, Antoinette; 6, from Amsterdam, for Samarang, Graafstroom; 7, from London, for China and Japan, Montgomeryshire (str.).

LAI D ON.—At London, for Shanghai, Eliza Shaw; for Colombo, Strathmore.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Malta.—Passed, Oct. 5, from Hankow, for London, Aegean (str.). Suez, Oct. 6.—Arrived, from Foochow, Tom Morton; from Shanghai, Bellona, both for London. Latest advices with regard to the Thomas Sorby (str.), ashore at Oosterbank, state that the vessel is in same position, sea too high for steamboats or lighters to get alongside; captain and crew landed. A telegram received, dated Oct. 8, states that many barges are along the vessel, and the weather is fair.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BAIN.—On the 2nd Oct., at Hong Kong, the wife of G. M. Bain, of a daughter.
BIRT.—On the 20th Aug., at Shanghai, Mrs W. Birt, of a daughter.
COPE.—On the 27th Aug., at Hong Kong, the wife of Herbert Cope, of a son.
DUNMAN.—On the 19th Aug., at Shanghai, the wife of R. Dunman, of a son.
HOWE.—On the 30th July, at Nagasaki, the wife of H. A. Howe, jun., of a daughter.
JOHNSON.—On the 15th Aug., at Hankow, the wife of R. M. Johnson, United States Consul, of a son.
MANGER.—On the 28th Sept., at West Brompton, the wife of J. E. Manger, late of Hong Kong, of a son.
ROWBAND.—On the 31st Aug., at Singapore, the wife of C. F. Rowband, of a daughter.
SIDGREAVES.—On the 30th Aug., at Wood-Neuk, Singapore, Lady Sidgreaves, of a son.
SMITH.—On the 19th Aug., at Shanghai, the wife of D. Wares Smith, of a son.
SMITH.—On the 3rd Aug., at Manila, the wife of W. McGregor Smith, of a son.
WALKER.—On the 22nd Aug., at Rangoon, Burmah, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Walker, Asst.-Comy.-General, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BEHRENS.—FAIRLAND.—On the 7th Oct., Sydney L. Behrens, of Manchester, to Julia Fairland, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Fairland.
CORNER.—CRANE.—On the 14th Aug., at the Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Very Rev. Dean Butler, Alfred Corner, third son of W. E. Corner, Leadenhall-street and Hackney, to Annie, eldest daughter of Stephen Crane, of Tower-street and Hackney.

DEATHS.

BROWN.—On the 11th Aug., at Saigon, Captain William Robert Brown, of the British ship *Argo*, aged 42 years.
DUNDAS.—On the 2nd Oct., at Peckham, William Edward Dundas, late Commander in the service of the P. and O. Company, aged 40 years.
HARVEY.—On the 15th Aug., at the Civil Hospital, Hong Kong, Walter Harvey, engineer, *Chinkiang*, late of H.I.C.M.'s gunboat *Aulan*.
HEWLETT.—At Kings Kerswell, Newton Abbot, Devon, William Strode Hewlett, aged 55 years.
MARSHALL.—On the 23rd Aug., at Hong Kong, George Marshall, aged 28.
SAUNDERS.—On the 6th Oct., at London, Frederick Saunders, of St. Anna, Aigburth, near Liverpool, aged 63 years.

Miscellaneous.

LORD DERBY ON CHINA.

Lord Derby was present Thursday at a banquet in Liverpool given by the Mayor. In replying to the toast of his health, he dwelt on three topics—the insurrection in Herzegovina, our difficulty with China, and the Admiralty Circular in reference to fugitive slaves. With reference to the difficulty with China Lord Derby said:—“In China we have claims of our own to press and interests already extensive, and which may in course of time become almost incalculably great. I had hoped till the last moment that I might be able to come here as a welcome guest, and, bringing the news that our Chinese difficulty was peaceably settled. That is not the case; no decisive intelligence has reached the Foreign-office on the subject. From what we know already I am hopeful that matters will go well, but that is all I can say. I need not enter into the history of the dispute; most of the facts are familiar to you through the newspapers. For years past it has seemed probable to careful observers that some collision of this kind would take place. It has come at last, and we must do our best to turn it to good account, and make it the means of putting our relations on a better footing in future. I need not say that if it could be honourably escaped a war with China is a thing which we should all deprecate. We do not look forward with pleasure to the prospect of sacrificing men and money in a war where climate would be the chief enemy, where our opponent is hopelessly inferior in strength, and where, therefore, there is but little military reputation to be acquired, whatever that may be worth; but more than that, we don't want to break up a vast empire, to have another “sick man” on our hands, and to ruin a people with whom our object in holding intercourse is the development of trade; therefore you need not fear any excess of pugnacity on our part. But it is no use running away from plain duties because they are unpleasant, and temporising with a difficulty is generally the way to make it bigger. Our demands have been moderate and just, and we mean to adhere to them, and if trouble comes we have a good cause, and we can say with truth that the fault has not been with us.”

Referring to Lord Derby's remarks *The Times* says:—Lord Derby

will command the complete assent of the whole country for what he says of our relations with China. A war with such a State is peculiarly unwelcome to any great nation with a sense of self-respect. We could gain no honour in a contest with a country as weak as it is vain. Nor can we lightly run the risk of having to replace a Government which a short war might destroy. It is, therefore, unwelcome news that the Foreign-office has received no decisive intelligence as to the intentions of Peking, for Lord Derby admits as frankly as the most warlike Minister could that we must insist on the fulfilment of our conditions, be the cost what it may. The lives and the rights of our countrymen in China must be secured, and the Government of that country must give substantial proof of a determination to fulfil its promises. If it will not comply with just and moderate demands, it must take the consequences of its own infatuation. Happily, Burmah has ceased to inspire misgivings, for her readiness to let another expedition to Yunnan be accompanied by an armed escort of British troops, if we should see fit to undertake such an enterprise, is all that we can desire. We have no aggressive designs in seeking to open up an overland trade route with China. To punish the murderers of Mr. Margary is the duty of the Chinese Government, and all we want is to protect an exploring party from treachery. In agreeing to give a passage through his dominions to an escort of our troops the King of Burmah offers a sign of friendship which, in the critical state of our relations with China, may be found serviceable for other ends than those of trade.

THE NEW ADULTERATION ACT.

On the 1st inst. the Act to repeal the former Statutes on adulterations and to make better provision for the sale of food and drugs in a pure and genuine condition came into operation. From and after the 1st of January next tea is to be examined by Customs officers on importation, and if found to be unfit for human food is to be forfeited and destroyed. There are several provisions as to the execution of the Act in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Success has thus attended the recent crusade against impure tea. After much agitation, and very prolonged and careful official consideration, a scheme has been produced by means of which it is hoped and believed that the importation of worthless tea will be very materially checked, if not prevented altogether. An order has been issued by the Board of Customs setting forth the details of the arrangements which have been made, and giving general instructions for the carrying into operation of the scheme resolved upon. To attain the object which they have in view, the Commissioners of Customs have ordered that there shall be three inspectors, two assistant inspectors (who will perform the necessary duty during the absence of the inspectors), and one analyst, to whom will be entrusted the important functions connected with examination. Each of the three inspectors will very properly receive an additional allowance of £50 a year, subject to a proportionate reduction during their absence from duty, while the assistant-inspectors will be paid at the same extra rate when they are acting for the inspectors. The analyst is also to receive an additional allowance of £50 a year. The inspectors who have been appointed are: Mr. C. T. Pickford, surveyor of the first class, and Messrs. C. Bernard and E. P. Le Feuvre, surveyors of the second class; while Messrs. W. F. Bramall and T. Satchell, assistant-surveyors, have been appointed assistant inspectors. Mr. J. B. Keene, a gauger of the first class, is to be the analyst. The inspectors will continue to perform the ordinary duties of surveyors, and they will also examine the tea brought to (1) Uptown Station, (2) Upper and Lower Sufferance Wharves, south side, and (3) wharves above London Bridge, north side. The surveyors of the Lower North Sufferance Wharves, London Docks, and Monastery Warehouse, Legal Quays, will examine the tea which may be brought to those stations without additional remuneration, communicating with one or other of the inspectors when necessary. The Surveyors-General will make arrangements for the performance of the necessary duties at the outposts, but special arrangements will be made for the port of Liverpool.

THE CHINESE COMMISSIONER.

The subjoined letter has been addressed to *The Times* by Wong-Ching-Yong:—“I shall be exceedingly obliged if you will kindly find space for the following observations in your widely circulated newspaper, in order to correct a mistake into which some English newspapers have fallen. Last June, during my sojourn in England, where I had been visiting the mines and the principal manufactories of machinery, the newspapers thought that I had been sent by the Chinese Government, and consequently spoke of me as an Imperial Commissioner. I was not sent by the Chinese Government, but by the authorities of Shanghai, to come to terms with Mr. Henderson; and also by the Director of the Arsenal at Nanking to visit the mines and manufactories of machinery in Europe. I would not have trespassed on your valuable time and space had it not been that I received a letter from Shanghai telling me that the Chinese newspaper *Sing-po*, in its issue of the 14th Aug., accused me of having assumed a false title. I declare that I have never assumed the title of Imperial Commissioner, nor have I given any one to understand that I was sent by the Chinese Imperial Government.”

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that Chinese agents have arrived here for the purpose of purchasing a large number of smooth-bore bronze cannons. The Government possesses a considerable stock, which it is intended gradually to recast, after the system invented by General Uchatius. The correspondent considers it doubtful whether the application of the Chinese will be complied with.

Captain Hugh Campbell, of the *Undaunted*, 31, flagship of Rear-Admiral R. J. Macdonald (Clanranald), commander-in-chief in the East Indies, has been compelled to resign the command of this ship owing to continued illness. He will be succeeded as flag-captain by Captain Harry W. Brent.

The Eastern and Australian Company's steamer *Somerset* arrived at Singapore from Brisbane on the 1st inst., with Queensland mails for London.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CORRESPONDENTS, &c.
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
A REGISTER is kept of the Addresses of all Persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the Office or by letter.

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The "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS" is published Weekly on the day of departure of the mails, and contains a summary of English, Continental, and American News, Commercial and Shipping Reports, &c. Subscription, £3 3s. per annum.
The "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" is published Weekly on the arrival of the English and French mails. Subscription, £2 2s. per annum.

JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
79 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1875.

THE AMENDED PRESS LAWS IN JAPAN.

AT the conclusion of his valuable and elaborate notes and observations in regard to the then state of education in Japan, which were drawn up some two years ago, Mr. R. G. WATSON, at that time Her MAJESTY'S Secretary of Legation at Yedo, pointed out that a great educational influence, which was even then actively at work, and the power of which, in his opinion, might be expected to extend itself from day to day, was to be found in the Native Press that had sprung up in such a remarkable manner throughout the country. Mr. WATSON'S prediction has been more than verified, and so great has the power of the Native Press, as well as the determination to wield it, become during the past two years that, after much consideration, the MIKADO'S Government has deemed it both necessary and advisable to amend, in a somewhat restrictive sense, the regulations issued in 1874 for the publication of newspapers and books. The new Press laws, as they must be termed, which have recently been made public by the *Nisshin Shinjishi*, consist of sixteen articles, with two additional rules appended. Articles 1 and 2 set forth the manner in which authority to print and publish a newspaper is to be applied for, as well as the penalties for the violation of the rules. By Art. 3 it is provided that in the event of the death or dismissal of the Editor, and of any change of proprietors, printers, or editors, notice must be given to the local authority within fifteen days. Art. 4 explicitly states that "the proprietor, the head man of a company of owners, editors, and temporary editors, must be Japanese." This appears to us to be a very salutary and wise regulation, and we think that a great deal of unpleasantness would be avoided if a similar practice obtained in the management of the germs of a native press in China, which from its present small beginnings, may become important before many years have passed. The chief provision of Arts. 5 and 6 is that the names of the editor and printer must be given at the end of each paper; and in the following Article it is laid down that should anything defamatory or slanderous appear, the editor will be held primarily responsible, and after him the writer, but no mention is made of any risks incurred by the printer and publisher. Considered from an English point of view, Art. 8 is foolish and objectionable, for it requires that any person writing on home or foreign matters, the laws or resources of the country, literature, art, religion, &c., &c., must sign his name to his articles; and any person, writing under a feigned name, may be imprisoned for thirty days, and fined ten *yen*. It is, however, more fairly provided that any one using the name of another person will be liable to imprisonment for seventy days, and a fine of twenty *yen*. Art. 9 seems unjust, for it orders that writers, translating from foreign papers, must sign their names; but Art. 10 shows a more lenient spirit, for it permits the appointment of a substitute, "under certain circumstances," in case the editor be imprisoned, presumably for infraction of the press laws. Art. 11 is a most extraordinary one, for it ordains that letters sent from people to a newspaper for publication must be published under a penalty of from ten to one hundred *yen*! We pity the unfortunate editor who is compelled to conduct his paper under such

an odd regulation as this. Articles 12, 13, and 14 provide for the punishment of offences against the constitution, &c., and seem fair enough, although in most well-regulated countries one would think that the force of public opinion would be sufficient to correct such misdeeds as those defined in these Articles. Articles 15 and 16 are open to serious objections, for they involve a great curtailment of the reasonable privileges of the press: the former ordains that proceedings of the judicial courts and the actions of judicial officers may not be published, unless they are officially notified, and that infringement of this Article shall involve imprisonment from one month to one year, and a fine of from 100 to 500 *yen*; and the latter, that no memorial may be published without previous permission from certain quarters, under similar penalties as those provided in the last case. The two additional rules direct that any person who already has permission to publish a newspaper, must furnish reports, as required by Art. 2, within ten days after receipt of the new regulations, and that in the event of a paper having several editors, the proprietors must appoint a chief editor within two days. Viewed as a whole, these amended press laws do not appear to us to be nearly so harsh as we had been led to expect from the rumours which reached us before their actual publication, though at the same time we think that the Japanese Government will do well to modify and revise at an early date those particular Articles to which we have taken exception, for they may rest assured that they will not find it to their advantage in the long run to hamper the native press with absurd and foolish restrictions.

THE CHINA DIFFICULTY.

THE latest telegrams with reference to the negotiations in China are by no means satisfactory. Mr. WADE, it appears, has notified the other Ministers at Peking that immediate war has been averted, and we are further informed that it is announced in the *Peking Gazette* that Foreign Ministers are to have the right of visiting the Heads of Chinese Departments. Although, of course, there is no necessary connection between these two pieces of intelligence, it is impossible not to consider them in conjunction the one with the other. Knowing the usual tactics resorted to by the Chinese we cannot but conclude that the concession with regard to visiting the Heads of Departments has been made as an inducement to Mr. WADE not to press his demands for redress of the MARGARY murder too strongly at the present moment. In other words, Mr. WADE has been asked to work in with the Chinese policy of temporising and delay, and has consented to do so. No doubt reasons of apparent weight will be given for the course which he has adopted, as Chinese ingenuity would readily lay before him some plausible ground for delay, which is all that they want to carry out their plan of evading the responsibility of punishing the offenders. So the Minister, whose habit of over-estimating the importance attaching to official *status* in China is as well known to the Chinese officials as to foreigners, is dallied with by a concession which will tickle his fancy and flatter his vanity, while further delay is countenanced in hunting out and punishing the men guilty of the murder of a British official six months before. We can only trust that before the matter be done with, Mr. WADE, whose diplomatic talents, when he is determined to exert them are if no mean order, will show that he is not to be caught by the bait which has evidently been thrown out to him. It may be very well to improve our intercourse with Chinese officials as a means of placing our general relations with the country on a more satisfactory basis; but, at the present moment, when so grave a matter is in hand as obtaining reparation for the gross outrage which has been committed in the murder of a gentleman who, as Major-General MARGARY points out in his letter to *The Times*, was practically in the position of representing the British Government, it seems little short of puerility to be discussing questions of etiquette and official formality. There would surely be time enough to decide a point of this character after the Chinese Government had let Mr. WADE know definitely whether they intended to comply with the demands he made as a basis of maintaining friendly relations.

THE ROUTE BETWEEN COCHIN CHINA AND YUNNAN.

IN a recent issue we noticed the conclusion of a Treaty between France and Annam, by which the King of that country agreed to throw open three ports in Tonquin, and to place his kingdom under French protection. The probable completion of a Treaty of this kind has been long foreshadowed, and the matter is of especial interest and importance at the present time, when the opening up of a trade route with Western China is occupying so much public attention. In the comments which have been made upon the subject, the fact that Russia and Great Britain are approaching their frontiers to those of China, and "claiming the duties of good neighbourhood" has been much dwelt upon, but it has of late been overlooked that France is doing the same thing in a more definite, and what may ultimately prove, a more effectual manner. It is somewhat curious that this fact should seem to be passed over at the present time, seeing that on other occasions, when there would appear to be less reason to notice it, a great deal has been said upon the subject. It has long ago been ascertained that the river San-Kai can be navigated through Tonquin to the capital of Yunnan, and thus the French can actually establish a trade route by water through a territory over which they claim a protectorate, and to the same districts in China to which we are seeking access from India by way of Burmah. That communication could be made to Yunnan *via* Tonquin has been known for many years, as vessels formerly navigated a river to the south of the San-Kai as far as the old Dutch Factories; and it is surmised that there is water communication between them and Han-Hoi, the capital of Tonquin. So far have matters progressed in regard to opening up the new route by the San-Kai River that we understand that a company have undertaken to keep up regular communication between Saigon, Tonquin, and Hong Kong, and so to carry on trade with the rich provinces of Yunnan and Szechuen. How far this fact may have influenced our Government in endeavouring to establish a route *via* Burmah it is, of course, impossible to say; but it is by no means improbable that a knowledge of the preponderating influence which it would give to France to have the sole command of so important an entry into China has had something to do with the interest which has of late been manifested in the subject. The Protectorate which France desires to establish in Tonquin would, there can be little doubt, be only the first step towards conquest of that country and Annam, if, indeed, it would not practically amount to that in itself. It might, of course, be a question whether or not it would be politic to interfere with the action of France to the extent of raising a question as to our trading rights, as France has always shown a disposition to act in a liberal spirit in according trading facilities in her Colonies to other countries. If, however, it were necessary or desirable to raise any such question, it appears that we have very definite grounds for doing so, as permission to trade with Cochin China, which at the time belonged to Annam, has been granted to Great Britain over and over again in the name of the East India Company, the last occasion being in 1821, in which year it is recorded, in an account of CRAWFORD'S Embassy, a willingness to trade was expressed by the authorities. At the same time, especially in view of the lengthened period which has elapsed, it might be hardly politic to raise a question on this basis, though it would afford ground for looking for liberal treatment in respect to trading facilities from the French. So far, however, as the matter has a political bearing we are, no doubt, not only justified, but called upon, to see that we be in as good a position towards the South-West of China as other Powers, otherwise we should be permitting them to have a preponderating influence in China which might at a given moment be of great significance, and might lead to political consequences of the most important nature.

AN address on the China question was delivered by Lord DERBY at Liverpool last week. The speech of the Foreign Minister deals with the question in a masterly manner. He states that no decisive information had reached the Foreign-office on the subject; but that, while we had no desire to enter upon another war with China, and had no wish to have another "sick man" on our

hands, we could not flinch from a plain duty because it was unpleasant, and temporising with a difficulty was generally the way to make it bigger. These remarks are a welcome reassurance that the Home Government are not disposed to swerve from the firm attitude originally adopted in this difficult and painful matter; and we may, therefore, hope that the blandishments in respect to visits to Heads of Departments, which, as noticed elsewhere, the Chinese have, with the skill and *finesse* for which they are celebrated, been making to Mr. WADE, will prove futile, and that redress will be unflinchingly demanded; especially as it is now announced that the Burmese Government has agreed to the passage of an escort of our troops through its territory, accompanying a fresh expedition to Yunnan, so that if another expedition should be necessary, it will be easy to organise one and carry it out. The fact that British troops may enter Yunnan will, beyond doubt, have a more powerful effect upon the Chinese than any amount of moral suasion we could bring to bear upon them.

A TELEGRAM, dated Rome, October 4, states that a Chinese Embassy was expected at the Holy City to propose the permanent establishment there of a Chinese Legation. Although at first sight the statement appears somewhat improbable, it is not impossible that the Chinese may be desirous of being represented in Rome with the idea of altering the *status* of the Catholic Missionaries in China, who have hitherto been under the protection of France. Should such be the fact, it may be presumed that the Ambassador would meet with a favourable reception, as we read in to-day's papers that his Holiness has just given audience to General AGAR, the special Envoy of the Shah of PERSIA, and that the General was received in the Throne-Room with all the honours paid to an Ambassador. He presented the POPE with an autograph letter from the SHAH, thanking his Holiness for his letter and presents, and informing him that orders had been issued to all the authorities throughout Persia, that Roman Catholics are to be protected and respected in the exercise of their religion. His Holiness expressed his thanks to the General for the good news of which he was the bearer.

THE appointment of Mr. HERBERT TAYLOR USSHER, C.M.G., to be Consul-General in Borneo, is gazetted.

Literature.

Dr. Anderson, of Calcutta, who was on Colonel Brown's staff, contributes to the current number of *Macmillan's Magazine* an article on "The Exploring Expeditions to Western Yunnan of 1868 and 1875," which, at the present juncture of affairs, will be read with considerable interest. Dr. Anderson warns his readers at starting that they need not dread a discussion of rival trade routes, or an intrusion on the province of diplomacy, his intention being to give briefly an intelligible sketch of Major Sladen's and Colonel Brown's expeditions. This he has done clearly and concisely; but we look in vain for an account or explanation of the crowning catastrophe, the brutal and treacherous outrage on Mr. Margary, which, added to former injuries and insults, heaped one upon another during a long course of years, has at last roused the British Lion, and brought the relations between the two Governments of Great Britain and China to their present critical condition. Oddly enough, too, the language used by Dr. Anderson at the commencement of his paper fully warrants the expectation that some light would be thrown on this sad event. However the King of Burmah, in his heart of hearts, may have been disposed towards us, Dr. Anderson fully exonerates the Burmese guard which accompanied the expedition from all suspicion of treachery or unfriendliness. The Burmese officer, he writes, had been warned of the attack on Colonel Brown's party in letters from Manwyne (which announced Mr. Margary's murder), and advised to keep out of harm's way, but he and his men loyally adhered to their trust, and displayed a cool presence of mind throughout the day. After the conflict was over, the Burmese did all in their power to secure the safety of the expedition. So far as it goes, this is satisfactory enough, but we fail to perceive that this or his previously courteous treatment of the members of the expedition affords the slightest proof that the King of Burmah did not connive at the attack, and was not an accessory before the fact. The Burmese body-guard were faithful to their trust—that is beyond all doubt—but it does not seem to have occurred to Dr. Anderson that the King of Burmah, with diabolical ingenuity, most probably in-

tended to sacrifice his subjects in the furtherance of his treacherous designs. This is one of the weak points in the paper, and the other is the attempt to take from Le-see-tai all direct responsibility for the murder of Mr. Margary. Arguing from the fact that at Muangmow Le-see-tai had received Mr. Ney Elias courteously, that he pretended to have expected the whole mission to come by that route, and had apparently gone there to meet it, and that he warned him that it was not safe to proceed as there was fighting on the road, Dr. Anderson maintains that "it is impossible to avoid the reflection that the Chinese officer, had he been so minded, could have let the traveller advance to certain death, and that without any apparent complicity." He also dwells upon Le-see-tai's unusual, and even unnecessary, attention to Mr. Margary when he passed through Manwyne, and appears to think that he clinches his argument by saying that "no authentic or trustworthy account could be obtained whether he (Margary) fell a victim to the robbers or assassins of that turbulent frontier town, who feared interference with their intended plunder, or to the organised hostility of the Chinese merchants." Indeed, Dr. Anderson would seemingly have us believe that Le-see-tai was a guileless and childlike Oriental, who had no other end or object in life save to protect and receive with extraordinary respect all British subjects wandering in his neighbourhood, and to do good to his fellow-creatures in general; although, at the same time, he cannot help admitting that he, "as Governor of the Shan States, could certainly bring to justice the guilty parties, unless they had been instigated and screened by officials superior to himself." We regret that we cannot share Dr. Anderson's estimate of Le-see-tai's character and disposition towards Englishmen; and we remain convinced that, although he may not have been the chief and original instigator of this foul outrage, he was, nevertheless, the prime mover in it, and ought to be punished accordingly at that day of reckoning which is now slowly, but surely, approaching, in spite of all the efforts of Chinese statesmen to stave it off by their usual devices of dilatoriness and obstructiveness. If by the punishment of his murderers, "it be established,"—to quote Dr. Anderson's concluding words,—"that a peaceful English traveller or trader shall hereafter pass unmolested through the Shan valleys, though for years the fancied commerce may be still only an unrealised vision, the gallant young Margary will not have died in vain. No towering pagoda or simpler monument may rise on the spot where he fell, to tell the wondering natives that England never forgets her heroes; but, what he would more have desired, the opening to commerce of a secure trade route between Burmah and China, which has now become a national duty, will keep his memory green." We hope that this end may be attained—by peaceable means, if possible—but still, come what may, Mr. Margary's murder must be avenged, and proper reparation must be made for the insult offered to Great Britain in that remote region where the outrage occurred.

Keramic Art of Japan. Part II. By G. A. AUDSLEY, Architect, and J. A. BOWES, President of the Liverpool Art Club. Liverpool: Published by the Authors for the Subscribers. London: Henry Sotheran and Co.

The second part of this superb work now before us is in every particular fully equal to the first instalment, the appearance of which we hailed with pleasure three months ago. The present part contains pp. xiii. to xxxii. of the Introductory Essay on Japanese Art, together with Plates C, E, and G, illustrating the same; pp. 9 to 12 of *Keramic Art of Japan*; five very magnificent chromolithographic plates with descriptive letter-press; and two autotype plates, also with descriptions in detail.

In continuing their essay on Japanese art, the authors observe that "to so active and clever a craftsman one would naturally surmise that the most beautiful objects and the bright side of nature would alone recommend themselves; such, however, is far from being the case, for one finds every phase and mood, and all classes of objects, furnishing him materials for his art. From magnificent flowers, which the skill and patience of his native gardeners have increased to gigantic proportions, down to the modest daisy in the grass,—from the lofty fir down to the dwarf oak-tree, which can be covered by a man's hand,—from the mythical *Hō-hō*, with its superb tail of waving plumes, down to the tiniest feathered inhabitant of his island home,—everything comes in for an equal share of his careful study, and receives an equally truthful rendering at his hands. The flowers are shown in the bud, in full bloom, and in decay; the trees waving in the summer breeze, in autumn's stripping blasts, and with barren branches weighted down with winter's snows; and the birds in all their varied movements and graceful positions." These remarks naturally lead the writers into some observations upon the peculiarities of Japanese gardening, especially in regard to dwarf pleasure-grounds, the strangely dwarfed trees, ceremonial bouquets, and flowers. Although they intend to avoid in their essay all dissertations on technical and formative processes, they think it only right to allude briefly to the several methods adopted by the Japanese artist in developing or accentuating his floral designs for decorative purposes; and this leads

them into furnishing some very interesting notes. Trees next claim their attention, and "as they appear to be more esteemed than flowers, and enter very largely into the ceremonial observances of the Japanese," they consider that they deserve to be rather more fully treated. Next in order they have a few words to say about grasses. "Simplicity of taste," they remark, "is a distinct characteristic of the Japanese artist, and perhaps the most eloquent proof of this is to be found in his tender little sketches of blades of grass. These trifles, as they may be called in comparison with his grand essays of decorative art, are not, however, tender only; they are almost invariably expressive of something beyond themselves." After vegetation Japanese artists are thought to be "most skilled in the representation of birds, and they appear to have an equal love for depicting them, either alone or in conjunction with vegetation . . . The birds most frequently represented, and consequently the most carefully studied by the Japanese artists, are the crane, tame and wild ducks, wild goose, peacock, pheasant, raven, hawk, falcon, ordinary domestic fowls, and several of the small birds common to the country." In regard to these, again, Messrs. Audsley and Bowes make some interesting observations, indicative of careful study of their subject. Owing to the comparative scarcity of four-footed beasts, wild or tame, in the Japanese islands, it is not surprising "that natural quadrupeds are comparatively seldom depicted" in works of art, the horse being the principal exception. Almost at the conclusion of this instalment, the authors glance at another phase of their essay, which we shall hope to follow out more fully upon a future occasion. "It is absolutely necessary," they write, "for a proper understanding and study of the art of such a thoughtful people as the Japanese, that some knowledge should be obtained of the popular literature of the country." With some sketch of this in its bearing on Art we trust that Messrs. Audsley and Bowes may be enabled to furnish their readers before closing their essay. The illustrations given on the present occasion in this department of the work represent Stencilled Leathers, Wall Papers, and Ceremonial Bouquets.

In the four pages of the "Keramic Art of Japan," given in the part before us, the enumeration of the principal districts in which the art is practised is concluded; and the authors next proceed to give a sketch of the processes of porcelain manufacture in Hizan, their authority being the Japanese work translated by Dr. Hoffmann. This, we feel sure, will be perused with interest. They also touch upon "the ancient blue and white Japanese porcelain, which, doubtless, came over with the blue, red, and gold, or 'Old Japan' ware," and which does not appear very plentiful; but "there are considerable quantities of Japanese blue in Holland, where it appears to have been much appreciated, judging from the copyism indulged in by the Delft manufacturers. There are several good specimens of the old ware preserved in Hampton Court Palace, which were brought over by William and Mary in 1688. . . . The quality and tone of the old Japanese porcelain is so much like the Chinese, or so-called 'Nankin' of the same date, that it is a matter of difficulty to individualise the respective wares; the decoration is usually the best guide, although in very many instances that cannot be depended upon." Of the five chromolithographic plates given in this part, four represent Hizen ware and one Awagi faience. The former comprise, (1) a covered jar in the Imperial Keramic Collection at Dresden; (2) an octagonal covered jar in the same collection; (3) two beakers and a triple gourd-shaped bottle, all at Dresden; and (4) a dish and saucer dish, in the possession of Messrs. Bowes and Audsley respectively; the latter is a flower vase of fine cream-coloured faience, covered with a thin varnish, minutely cracked, the most striking feature of which is the deep fringe-work which hangs from the rim of the mouth. The two autotype plates represent several objects of Celadon and Kioto ware, some of the latter being tastefully and artistically decorated.

Journal de mon Troisième Voyage d'Exploration dans l'Empire Chinoise. By M. L'Abbé ARMAND DAVID. Paris: Librairie Hachette and Cie.

We welcome this work as a very valuable contribution to literature relating to China. The Abbé David is well known as an able scientific explorer in China, the present being the third journey which he has made in that country. On the occasion previous to that which forms the subject of the present volume, he returned to Peking, after an absence of two years, only to hear of the Tientsin massacre, which had just occurred. He, indeed, owed his own escape to an accidental delay of the boat in which he was travelling. This lamentable event rendered his further stay in China impossible, and being in bad health, in consequence of his exertions, he returned to France; and in 1872 found his way back to China to complete the voyage of which the volumes before us contain an account as interesting to the general reader as valuable in a scientific point of view. Abbé David writes in an easy, pleasing style, without, however, falling into the trivialities which too often disfigure itineraries. He has a great deal of the dramatic power which gave such popularity to a similar work from the pen of the well-known Abbé Huc; while his scientific remarks upon the natural phenomena, the birds, plants, &c., of the districts which he has passed through, will form a very valuable addition.

to our information on the subject. On his return to China in 1872 Abbé David visited the beautiful province of Chekiang, and then returned to Peking to organise his expedition through Shensi and Honan, and to explore the important mountains known as the Tsing-Ling. The Mahomedan rebellion, however, preventing him from advancing further towards the west, he descended in May, 1873, to Hankow, after a perilous voyage on the Hankiang. The journal thus presented to the public contains much that is entirely new, and gives a good and truthful picture of Chinese life and character.

An interesting paper on the Straits of Malacca, from the pen of Commander W. H. Lewin, appears in the October number of the *Charing Cross Magazine*.

Correspondence.

OFFICIALISM IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR.—The Straits newspapers are loud in their complaints of officialdom. The *Penang Gazette* records the proceedings of a public meeting, at which the Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Anson was boldly taken to task for his "masterly inactivity, and his constant shirking of official responsibility, referring every question, whether of great or minor importance, to the Governor at Singapore." Evidently the "man for Penang" is not to be found in the present occupant of Suffolk-house, and the sooner he bestirs himself or takes his leave of the Settlement the better. This complaint is of old standing, and the late Governor, Sir Harry Ord, is chiefly to blame for the unsatisfactory position of affairs, through his system of centralisation and attempt to do everything himself. It is to be hoped that Sir William Jervois will now insist on the Lieutenant-Governor doing his duty and earning his pay. The *Straits Times* of Singapore is even more irate than its contemporary, as it appears that there are eleven absentees among the officials, and something like seven acting appointments. The former Colonial Secretary, Mr. Birch, is unconfirmed Resident at Perak; the Acting Colonial Secretary, unconfirmed, Mr. Braddell, is at home; the Auditor-General, Mr. C. J. Irving, is acting Colonial Secretary; Mr. E. A. Irving, Assistant Colonial Secretary, is acting Auditor-General; Mr. Knight, Chief Clerk to the Audit Office, is acting Assistant Colonial Secretary; Mr. Phillips, the unconfirmed Attorney-General, is acting Puisne Judge; and Mr. Bond, of the Straits Bar, has been appointed Deputy Attorney-General. Besides these there are an Acting Judge at Penang, and an Acting Lieutenant Governor at Malacca. Now, I may ask the authorities at the Colonial-office how it is possible that Government can be efficiently carried on by so many round pegs being put into square holes? Are these persons taken from their proper work to act a short time in another position, and before they are well acquainted with their new duties put back again to bring up the arrears which have accumulated whilst their *locum tenens* has been getting into harness? Why are there so many unconfirmed appointments? I hear that the Superintendent-General of Police has been waiting nearly three years for his confirmation, and most of the others named have been performing "unconfirmed" duty for upwards of a year. This must create discontent among the officials and disgust among the governed.

I hear, privately, of a more serious matter, which savours much of a job. Some time past a complaint was made in Council that the Attorney-General, besides his salary of £1,000 a year, received retainers from the Opium and Spirit farmers as well as from certain native chiefs. As this was thought injudicious, the pay was increased to £1,500, on the understanding that he was not to be allowed any private practice. When Mr. Phillips accepted the acting berth of Attorney-General he stepped into the larger salary; and the Acting Puisne Judge, Mr. Vaughan, received £1,200 a year. The latter gentleman having resigned, Mr. Phillips resumed his former position; but it is reported that he retains the salary of the Attorney-General, and that of the Judgeship is given to Mr. Bond, the Deputy Attorney-General—a berth created for the purpose, but ignored by Ordinances V. and VI. of 1873. The Legislative Council was shortly to meet, when it is hoped a question will be asked on this subject, as well as on that of acting appointments and absentees.—I am, &c. X.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR.—I have read the paragraph in your paper of June 18th on the subject of the "Opium Trade" with some disappointment. "No doubt," so says the writer, "There is much to be said on both sides of the question." Is this so? Is there any honest doubt in the mind of any honourable thinker as to the character of England's early dealings with China in this Opium business? If not absolutely immoral it was wholly discreditable—bold unblushings mugging under the British flag for many years; and a smuggling trade turned into a legal trade by war alone, by force, and wholly against the wishes of the Government and people of

China. These, I submit, are facts of history; and the only way of getting rid of these unpleasant facts is the sorry expedient of discrediting to the motives of the Chinese.

"Much may be said" in favour of the trade. But all that I can gather from your article on this side of the question is, that the trade is worth nearly eight millions sterling to the Indian Exchequer, and that Mr. Gladstone was opposed in 1871 to taking any steps with regard to its suppression. Which is the most weighty of these two arguments? Especially when we remember that the main argument urged by Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues in favour of the policy of non-interference was that it was a lucrative trade, indispensable for India, and not much worse than the liquor traffic.

The telegraph has informed us that Mr. Disraeli's Government have discovered a few fresh arguments in favour of the trade—"Opium is well suited to Eastern nations." Strange, then, that the vast proportion of the people of India never touch it; strange that before British rule it was death to smoke it in some of the districts of British Burmah. "The evils of Opium, too, have been exaggerated." Strange that the Chinese, who know more probably about the question than the British Parliament, still think Opium immoral, a curse, a plague. But the true argument was reached, I see, before the debate on Mr. Mark Stewart's motion closed—the money argument; and I fear, indeed, that the reasonings of all who defend the trade, even the line of thought of such great debaters as Mr. Gladstone himself, must be summed up in this word, "We make a *virtus* of necessity." For it is of political and national virtue and vice that we speak. What the lovers of England long to hear is not that Opium is not quite so bad as people say, nor that the trade is so very lucrative, but a fair and satisfactory argument to prove that England's honour has not been tarnished by this trade, and that England did no real harm to China in this respect. Prove this, and we are content; fail in this, and no opiates as to expediency and necessity can lull to sleep the uneasy persuasion then. Vengeance, though slow of foot, may fall heavily on a great Christian nation guilty of a great international crime. Will it come in the shape of another Chinese war? The news from Burmah is of the most disquieting character; and Burmah makes scarcely the pretence of concealing her secret understanding with China. News from Peking is of an uneasy character; and should war suddenly break out where would the seventeen British communities on the coast of China be? There are about as many men-of-war as there are communities, but for defence they would be hopelessly inadequate; the whole squadron concentrated at Shanghai would find it hard work, and with no land force to defend the scattered settlement, overcrowded by refugees from the Yangtze and from the coast ports, against the hordes of well-armed and comparatively well-trained troops who could be poured down.

Revenge, if not rescue, would come in time from India or England; but the prospect of a sudden outbreak is simply appalling. Probably these rumours and ominous clouds which the heat of each summer raises like noxious exhalations from the swamps of speculation and intrigue may soon pass and be dissipated. But the very idea should lead to a most earnest consideration of any question which, as in the case of this Opium trade, may affect so vitally the prosperity of a great nation, by calling for that retribution which great national crimes always bring in their train.—I am, &c.,

Shanghai, August 3, 1875.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, OCT. 5.

The last fortnight has been characterised by wet and nasty weather; fearful gales have swept over the North Sea and the Baltic; the telegrams announcing disasters at sea have been coming in by dozens, and the managers of our many insurance companies, after displaying a smiling face all the summer, are now going about with a sorrowful appearance. Only yesterday a very melancholy accident, although not caused by bad weather, was telegraphed from Copenhagen—the loss of the Swedish steamer *L. T. Bager*. This vessel, while on the voyage from Lubeck to Copenhagen, &c., caught fire in the Kjöge bight, and out of twenty-five passengers twenty-four were lost, besides two-thirds of the crew.

With reference to the East India and China trade there is very little to report. The s.s. *Altona*, which was advertised to leave here on the 15th of Oct. for Singapore has been withdrawn, in consequence of the refitting in London requiring a good deal more time than was anticipated. So the *Egeria*, advertised to leave on the 50th Oct., is the only steamer on the berth now, and a competition which might have arisen between these two vessels is fortunately avoided. Of sailing vessels the *G. H. Wappaus Dietrichsen*, for Penang and Singapore, and the *Condor*, for Chefoo, are still loading and slowly filling up. The *Alcedus* and *Gateshead* have arrived from Kangoon, for which port the *Theresa* left here on the 25th ult. The *Norma* also sailed from here on the 25th of last month for Singapore, and the *Formosa* for Hong Kong. The *Peri*, hitherto belonging to A. J. Hertz and Sons, and employed in the China coasting trade, has been sold to Blankensc. The *Argoatje*, a new vessel, built at Mr. Dreyer's wharf here, cleared on the 27th ult. from Cardiff for Singapore, and very likely will be employed in the coasting trade in China. The rates of freight for the East are at present very low, sailing vessels 15s. to 20s. for Singapore, and 50s. and 10 to 15 per cent. for steamer, with very little doing.

The Hamburg American Packet Company has advertised four of its steamers for public sale, on the 14th inst. viz., the *Bavaria*, *Borussia*, *Teutonia*, and *Heligoland*. The *Bavaria* built in 1857, carries 1,448 tons register; the *Borussia*, built 1855, holds 1,335 tons; and the *Teutonia*, built 1856, holds 1,470 tons. These three boats are built after English rules in England, and are all in good condition. The reason of the sale is that this company, in consequence of its amalgamation with the Transatlantic Company, at present owns more boats than it is able to employ, and therefore requires to reduce its fleet. The *Borussia* and *Teutonia* were last year sold for the sum of £56,000 to an English owner, who offered to pay one-half of the above sum on delivery of the vessels. But as the security offered for the other half was considered somewhat doubtful the sale was not accomplished. The above steamers consume about twenty-five tons of coal every twenty-four hours, are well fitted, and in perfect good order. The *Heligoland* was intended for the trade between Hamburg and Heligoland, and is fitted out with splendid saloons, &c., but was found too large for the route. She is a paddle-boat, built of best Swedish iron, and only a few years old.

The *Shakespeare*, Gorgensen, belonging to Robert M. Sloman, will leave here on Thursday for Wellington (New Zealand), with over 400 passengers, and as she is a very good and new vessel and well fitted out, it is to be hoped that she will bring her valuable cargo safely to her destination.

The exertions of your celebrated sailors' friend, Mr. Plimsoll, who has been for some time staying here in Hamburg, have brought forward a good many imitators all through Germany, and the Government, although not exactly of the same opinion as Mr. Plimsoll and his followers, yet has found the necessity of passing a law to prevent unseaworthy English vessels being sailed under the German flag. By this law the German Consuls in all the ports of Great Britain are directed not to allow any strange vessel to be placed under the German flag unless such vessel be provided with a certificate of a Board of Trade surveyor, by which document the seaworthiness of such vessel is officially proved.

The German Bank, which is known in the Far East by her former branches in Shanghai and Yokohama, intends to amalgamate with two similar establishments, viz., the Berliner Bankverein and the German Union Bank. But a considerable number of shareholders consider the paid-up capital to be too great for present purposes, having regard to the suppression of the Eastern branches, and do not wish an association with any other banking establishment without a reduction of the capital.

Our neighbouring town Altona began in 1873 the erection of mooring-piles in the lower part of the Elbe, thus diminishing the channel to our town. The Hamburg authorities protested against this, and an order has emanated from the Government to stop the work till a thorough survey has taken place.

The Board of Trade of Bremen sent in June last a circular to German Consuls in Transatlantic ports, containing a number of questions concerning the possibility of an export of German coals to those places. Several exhaustive replies are said to have come in, and the tenour of them will be published shortly. Nothing is, however, known as yet about the favourable or unfavourable contents of these reports.

The directors of the Deutsche Transatlantic Steamship Company have been asked by some of their shareholders to publish a balance-sheet, as the shares of this company have suffered such a great reduction in value of late. The directors declare, in plain words, this to be impossible for the moment, but promise to call an extraordinary meeting of shareholders as soon as the association with the Hamburg American Packet Company has been carried out.

The following official statistics concerning the trade of Hamburg with Great Britain and China, &c., may, perhaps, be of some interest:—

IMPORT FROM UNITED KINGDOM.			
	M. per 50 kilo.—Nutto.		Value in Marcs.
1872	28,704,078	...	554,262,645
1873	24,533,233	...	503,500,330
1874	25,048,233	...	510,311,990
EXPORT.			
	M. per 50 Kilo.—Bantto.		
1872	6,656,702	...	Duties not payable.
1873	7,181,006	...	
1874	5,358,635	...	

In 1874 there arrived at the port of Hamburg from the United Kingdom 2,316 vessels of 1,222,433 tons register, including 1,899 steamers of 1,164,935 tons register; from China, 12 vessels, of 5,825 tons register; from the East Indies, 37 vessels, of 25,722 tons register, including 7 steamers of 6,233 tons register. In 1874 there sailed for the United Kingdom 2,408 vessels of 1,272,634 tons register, including 1,908 steamers of 1,164,116 tons register; for China, 11 vessels of 5,944 tons register; for the East Indies, 29 vessels of 18,594 tons register, including 9 steamers of 8,380 tons register.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, OCT. 6.

Although the King refused to accept the resignation of the Ministers for Home and Financial Affairs, which was tendered in consequence of the recent hostile vote of the First Chamber, it seems pretty certain that the Lower House will reject the Budget of Mr. Heemskerck, in which event he, of course, will be compelled to resign, unless he adopts the alternative of dissolving the Chamber.

From the Colonial Budget Report, which is gradually being completed, I learn that as far back as June, 1874, the Director of Finances at Batavia has proposed to the Governor-General, Mr. Loudon, the introduction of two new taxations to be paid by European residents and foreign inhabitants, viz., a house-tax, and a tax upon trade and traffic. The first-named tax it was proposed should be calculated according to, 1st, the rental value of dwelling houses; 2nd, the value of furniture and carriages; and, 3rd, the value of horses. The second tax to be levied

according to the net profits derived from trade; this amount to be declared by the parties interested or by governmental valuation. The receipts of the first tax are estimated at 1½ million, and of the second one at 1½ million of guilders, or, deducting the cost of collecting and control, at about two millions for the two taxes. The former Governor General did not approve of the first tax, but the second he considered fair and equitable. The Minister of the Colonial Department has attentively considered the matter, and wrote half a year ago to the present Governor-General that the justice of the proposed taxations could not be denied, as there could not be a single reason why Europeans should be exempted from contributing to the expenses of the Government at the same rate as the native population. The Minister gave it as his opinion that no reasonable objection could be entertained against either of the taxes proposed. The Governor General was therefore invited to make the necessary plans for their introduction. The Chamber of Commerce at Batavia will be first put in acquaintance with these plans. The Minister hopes to be able in the early part of 1875, to request an increase of his Budget, in consideration of the expenses necessary for the introduction of these new taxes. By their introduction several other small imposts will be abolished and others better regulated; for instance, the one on public sales. In conclusion, the Report mentions the well-known petition of European residents in Java, which was addressed to the King, opposing the new taxes, and the answer inserted in the *Java Courant*. The Minister stigmatises the petition as premature, founded on misrepresentation, and therefore having no claim to consideration.

The Roman Catholic papers insert a pastoral letter from the Pope to the Archbishop of Utrecht, by which his Holiness makes known that Johannes Heykamp has been excommunicated for having allowed himself to be elected and ordained as Archbishop of the Janseists at Utrecht, as also Johannes Rinkel, who calls himself Bishop of Haarlem, and who performed the ordination ceremony; likewise are excommunicated all those who assisted in the ceremonial. The Pope calls this ordination a vile and despicable act, and warns all good Catholics from holding any intercourse with the perpetrators of it, but to pray without ceasing that God may turn their hearts.

I have been favoured with the first copy of a new transatlantic paper, *De Nederlandsche Mail*, a weekly journal for the East and West India. The editorship has been entrusted to Mr. C. C. E. d'Engelbronner, a *pursang* Protectionist. On the list of the staff are Joh Gram (arts in Holland), Con Moto (music), Indophulus (India rule). This paper will, of course, have to compete with the Rotterdam mail paper, and this will be a hard task.

The newspapers contain most congratulatory articles to Prince Henry, who celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of his Stadtholdership of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. The *Amsterdamsche Courant* publishes a telegram from its correspondent at Luxemburg, stating that the Prince is proclaimed Hereditary Grand Duke, so that even the personal bond between that State and Holland will cease to exist. The *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant*, however, contradicts this telegram.

The *Dagblad* says that the Minister of the Financial Department will propose a tax upon tobacco.

The King has conferred the knighthood of the Netherlands Lion on the Regent of Bodjonegro Raden Adhipati Tirta Netta.

A lull prevails on the Bourse, and also in the markets for Colonial Produce.

Monetary and Commercial.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of September issued yesterday show a further falling off in our export trade, the total value of the exports having been £19,853,750, against £21,463,876 for the corresponding month of last year, being a decrease of £1,610,126, or 7½ per cent. In the import trade the total value represented £30,858,909, against £31,142,994 last year, showing a decrease of £284,085, or ½ per cent. With regard to the exports, cotton yarn decreased 4½ per cent. in value, but the quantity was about the same as last year. Cotton piece goods decreased 6½ per cent. in value and 7 per cent. in quantity; linen yarn increased 14 per cent in value and 5½ per cent. in quantity; linen piece goods increased 2 per cent. in value and 3 per cent. in quantity; woollen yarn decreased 17½ per cent. in value and 19½ per cent. in quantity; woollen cloths decreased 8 per cent. in value and 7½ per cent. in quantity; worsted stuffs decreased 5½ per cent. in value and 1 per cent. in quantity; iron and steel decreased 16 per cent. in value, but increased 4 per cent. in quantity; and coal, fuel, &c., decreased 14 per cent. in value, but increased 3 per cent. in quantity. In the imports the greatest increase was in corn, which has advanced 60½ per cent. both in quantity and value, the total value being £3,667,282, against £2,283,050 last year. Raw cotton decreased 41½ per cent. in quantity and 44 per cent. in value; flax increased 1½ per cent. in quantity and 8 per cent. in value; raw silk decreased 49 per cent. in quantity and 45½ per cent. in value; wool decreased 18 per cent. in quantity and 20½ per cent. in value. The total value of tea imported increased 21 per cent., and the amount entered for home consumption 1½ per cent.; but the value of coffee decreased 5½ per cent., and the quantity for home consumption 16½ per cent.

Tenders for £700,000 in bills on India were received at the Bank of England on the 6th inst. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, £663,500; to Bombay, £61,800; and to Madras, £33,000. Tenders on all the Presidencies at 1s. 9 13-16d. will receive about 6 per cent. above in full. The total amount allotted reached £758,300. These figures show a considerable increase in the demand for remittances to the East, the price tendered for being 1-16 higher.

The directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China have declared a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, which will absorb £30,000, leaving a balance of £55,000 to be carried forward to the present half-year. The half-yearly meeting will be held on the 19th inst.

The Directors of the Oriental Bank, at their meeting on the 20th inst., will announce a dividend for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

The directors of the New London and Brazilian Bank (Limited) have decided to recommend the payment of a dividend of 7s. per share, making, with the interim dividend paid in April last, the dividend for the year 12s. per share, or 6 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the Bank.

The directors of the Eastern Extension, Australasian, and China Telegraph Company (Limited) have issued the half-yearly report prior to the meeting of shareholders called for the 11th inst. It states that the gross earnings for the half-year have amounted to £110,754 2s. 3d. The working expenses, cost of repair, and maintenance of cables, payment of income-tax, interest on debentures, &c., amount to £23,473 18s. 9d., leaving a balance of profit of £82,280 3s. 6d. for the half-year. An interim dividend of 1½ per cent., amounting to £29,962 10s. has been paid, and it is now proposed to distribute a further interim dividend of 1½ per cent., leaving the sum of £22,355 3s. 6d. to be carried forward. The debenture debt, taken over by this company from the China Submarine and British Indian Extension Companies, has been reduced by £3,200, leaving a balance of £4,700, of which a further sum of £1,500 has been redeemed since the commencement of the present year. By a resolution passed at the special general meeting, held on June 7, 1875, an issue was authorised of 3,200 debentures of £100 each, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent., for the purpose of laying the cable between Sydney and New Zealand, and the greater portion of the same has been taken up and allotted to the shareholders at par.

The Globe Telegraph and Trust Company announce that the interim dividends for the quarter ending the 18th inst. will be 3s. per share on the preference shares and 3s. per share on the ordinary shares, both payments being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

The West India and Panama Telegraph Company will recommend to the shareholders at the approaching meeting a dividend of 7s. 6d. per share, on account of arrears of dividend on the first preference shares to the 30th of June, 1875.

The accounts of the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited) show a profit for the year ending 30th June sufficient to enable the directors to recommend a final dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, making, with previous distributions, 5 per cent. per annum, and carrying to reserve the sum of £40,000.

The Maritime Passengers and Mariners Insurance Company have declared a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum.

An extraordinary meeting of the Singapore Gas Company (Limited) will be held on the 26th inst., for the declaration of a dividend.

The liquidator of the City and County Bank (Limited), which went into liquidation in May last, has paid the creditors in full.

The traffic receipts of the Eastern Extension Australasian and China Telegraph Company (Limited) for the month of September, 1875, amounted to £18,080, and to £18,163 for the corresponding period of 1874. The Eastern Telegraph Company's traffic receipts for the month amounted to £30,176, and to £28,208 in the corresponding period of 1874.

The traffic receipts of the Great Northern Telegraph Company for the month of September amounted to £392,089, against £425,931, last year. The total receipts from the 1st of January to the 30th September were £3,186,948, against £3,328,040 last year.

The quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London during the week ended the 2nd inst. was 3,874,191 lb., of which 2,232,961 lb. was for home consumption, 860,036 lb. was removed coastwise, 655,997 lb. was exported, 119,035 lb. was sent coastwise for export, and 6,162 lb. was for ships' stores. The duty received amounted to £55,824, against £52,011 in the previous week, being about 7½ per cent. more.

Bar silver has been sold at 56 11-16d. per oz. The market is now firmer, in consequence of an increased demand for the East. Mexican dollars have been sold at 55½d. per oz. for China.

The amount of bullion per P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, from Southampton on the 7th inst., was:—In silver, to Penang, £3,300; to Singapore, £4,600; to Shanghai, £3,720;—total, £11,620.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Transactions in the Produce Markets continue upon a moderate scale, and prices have undergone no change of importance. A large business has been transacted in Tea, and for a day or two, rather better rates were obtainable, but prices are now

much the same as last week, the arrivals having been heavy, and the probabilities of war with China being for a time averted. A steady demand has prevailed for Sugar at present low quotations, but there is an absence of speculation. Coffee has been without material alteration, Plantation Ceylon at the public sales finding buyers at barely last week's rates for pale and grey sorts. The demand for Rice does not improve, although remarkably low rates have been accepted, the sales including a cargo of Necrancia Arracan at 7s. 1½d. per cwt. In the Spice market quietude has been the prevalent feature; Tin is slightly lower, but firm at the close.

TEA.

Messrs. James Goddard, junior, and Co. report that all through the week—with the possibility of hostilities with China—the Tea Market has been very strong, especially for all the medium qualities of Congou, and the new samples showing sold readily in importers' favour. At one time there seemed some disposition to buy speculatively the common grades, but the quantity changing hands was small; and with the more reassuring telegrams from China the market is more quiet, although very steady. Public sales continue small, and prices irregular for Congous. Green Teas have sold fairly well. Indian Teas are largely offered, and have obtained very full prices.

Messrs. Thompson's Circular advises as follows:—*Foochow Congous*.—Siftings and broken leaf remain at late quotation; leafy, comm on to good common, 10½d. to 11½d.; fair, 1s. to 1s. 2d. The chief demand has been for grades from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Fine are neglected. *Black Leaf Congous*.—Common to good common flavory kind have been sold at 10½d. to 11½d.; fair, 1s. to 1s. 3½d.; and medium to good, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. have been in good demand. Fine and finest are still very quiet. *Scented Teas*.—Capers fully maintain the late advance. Foochow Pekoes are in full supply, and medium to good are cheaper at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. *Green Teas*.—Late arrivals have been forced at auction, and lower prices have ruled for Young Hysons, but Gunpowders have sold rather better. The China sales have been small, the whole quantity only amounting to 6,998 packages, the bulk being Green Teas.

	1875.	1874.
United Kingdom stock, on the 30th Sept. 1875, was estimated at	lbs.	lbs.
Cargoes of vessels arrived up to date, but not included in the above stock, with portion of other cargoes only partially included	86,500,000	74,000,000
Amount on the water advised by telegraph to 30th Sept., against actual shipments to same date last year	2,361,000	10,066,000
	26,224,000	53,200,000
	115,085,000	137,266,000

SILK.

Messrs. Durant and Co.'s Circular says:—We have to report a month of small daily doings in Silk—gradually increasing in extent, and possibly even with some little hardening of prices towards the end. Bankrupts' stocks have been a heavy weight upon the market, but these are gradually coming to an end. In Japan Silk the extremely low prices have at last attracted attention, and business has been done to some fair extent, resulting in an improvement of 6d. to 9d. per lb., and reducing the stock to a small point. Canton Silk has been in fair demand, but transactions have not been large, nor has there been any activity of purchase in any particular class. The periodical public sales are fixed to commence on the 20th instant.

Mr. John Kershaw's Circular says:—There has been a steady business throughout the month of September; Chinas have been in most favour, and prices may be quoted a trifle higher than at the date of last circular; Tastes from 12s. 9d. to 14s. 6d. have been in good demand, and Kahings of the better qualities (which are scarce) have been readily taken at full rates. Importers are, as a rule, firm holders, and show no disposition to make any concession to buyers; thus prices remain very steady. The assortment in the arrivals of last month has been better, although there is still a marked decline in the quantity of good medium Tastes which comes forward this season. Canton Silk has been quiet, and business in Tastes has been unimportant. Japans are firmly held; the new Silk is beginning to arrive.

Messrs. Waithman, Hogg, and Co.'s Circular says:—During the past month there has been but little change to note in the state of the Silk Market; at one moment, about the middle of the month, there appeared to be an improved demand, and a better tone prevailed for a few days, but it was unsustained, and the market has relapsed into its former inanimate condition. In China Silk some little business has been transacted for daily requirements, at unaltered rates. In Japans an advance of 6d. per lb. was established, and has since been maintained, the dealing being both with Silk on the spot and for arrival. In Cantons a moderate business has been done, and prices are unchanged. The deliveries as compared with the previous month show a slight increase in Chinas and Bengals, but a slight decrease in Cantons and Japans, the figures being Chinas 3,197 bales against 3,064 bales; Bengals, 232 bales against 202 bales; Cantons, 477 bales against 530 bales; Japans, 566 bales against 698 bales.

	STOCKS.		IMPORTS.		DELIVERIES.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
China	26,338	17,502	25,651	16,790	27,517	29,989
Canton	4,798	5,480	2,210	5,209	5,476	4,854
Japan	5,645	3,758	6,329	3,862	6,160	5,124

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Aug. 12	Hindostan	—	Saigon	Valparaiso
Sep. 26	Hesperia	Beller	Singapore	M. seilles
26	Alardus	Voss	Rangoon	Hamburg
26	Kate Covert	Daulke	Do.	Bremen
26	Tommasco	Posto	Do.	Do.
26	Venezia	Praeli	Do.	Do.
26	Ydun	Hagemann	Bassein	Do.
26	Vega	Nordvandt	Akyab	Falmouth
26	Famiglia Prima	Negrotto	Rangoon	Do.
26	Cavallo Marino	Magnano	Akyab	Do.
26	Anziolina	Pesare	Rangoon	Do.
26	Wild Deer	Malcolm	Do.	Liverpool
26	Lady Cecilia	Wilkinson	Singapore	Trieste
26	Quattro	Valle	Rangoon	London
26	Nina Sheldon	Sheldon	Do.	Do.
26	Californie	Deinum	Sourabaya	Amsterdam
26	Stavanger	Jorgensen	Akyab	Falmouth
26	Monte Rosa	Carter	Manila	Liverpool
Oct. 1	Angostura	Tremer	Do.	Havre
1	Brisbane	Huddleston	Penang	London
1	Alpi	Snelli	Bassein	Plymouth
1	Lota	Brown	Colombo	London
2	Emma	Ives	Akyab	Glasgow
2	Priam (s.)	Seale	Foochow	London
2	Nestor	Grinant	Bassein	Do.
2	Prince Eugene	Smith	Rangoon	Liverpool
2	Ellerslie	Peters	Bassein	Do.
2	Khorassan	Canning	Do.	Do.
2	Dictator	Moller	Akyab	Allos
2	N. Boynton	Blanchard	Singapore	Boston, U.S.
2	Jason	Rusman	Batavia	Rotterdam
2	La Sofia	Valle	Akyab	London
2	Britomart	Towill	Bassein	Liverpool
2	Lara	Fulton	Akyab	Queenstown
2	Idella Berry	Turner	Samarang	Greenock

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Aug. 21	Hong Kong	Castagnani	China	Callao
26	Trinidad	Weir	Batavia	Rio Janeiro
Sep. 4	Lieutenant	Cooper	Do.	Do.
4	Carolus Magnus	Miles	Hong Kong	Do.
26	Formosa	Schweer	Do.	Hamburg
26	Charlotte	Stern	Rangoon	Bremen
26	Poseidon	Ellingsen	Singapore	Shields
26	Galatea (s.)	Bohm	Shanghai	London
26	Urania	Kiewit	Batavia	Amsterdam
Oct. 1	Guisepe Padre	Gotuzzo	Singapore	Cardiff
1	Irrawaddy (s.)	McKirdy	Rangoon	Greenock
2	Serica	—	Anjer	Ardrassan
2	Monarch	Malzard	Bassein	Cardiff
2	Undine	List	Singapore	Do.
2	Tigre	Schindano	Do.	Do.
2	Peter Landberg	Alonso	Penang	Do.
2	Carriack	Can	Hong Kong	London
2	Luigia Raffi	Bolaco	Singapore	Cardiff
2	County of Stirling	Dalgarno	Batavia	Glasgow
2	D. McB. Park	Woodruff	Singapore	Penarth
2	Felixstowe	Piggot	Colombo	London
2	Montgomeryshire (s.)	Rutlin	China and Japan	Do.
2	Ullock	Rennie	Yokohama	Do.
2	Fung-Shui (s.)	Andrews	Shanghai	Falmouth
2	Anchises (s.)	Butler	Do.	Liverpool

* After survey.

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Bengal, Burmes, For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Cawdor Castle, Glengyle, Glenroy, Cheops. For Batavia: Fiery Cross.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama and Hiogo: Banda, Tamesa. For Hong Kong: Belted Will, Earl Dalhousie. For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Sir Robert Sale, Professor Van der Boon Mesch. For Singapore: Mallard. For Penang: Ocean Rover. For Colombo: Hawk, Persian Empire.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Denacalion (str.), Ajax (str.), Sarpedon (str.). For Manila: Leon (str.). For Batavia: Loch Doon. For Singapore: Batrak (str.), Polynesia. For Galle: Slieve.

SPOKEN.

BASTIAN POT, Falmouth to Singapore, Sept. 6, 13.1 N., 26.34 W.
AMSTERDAM, Liverpool to Singapore, Aug. 22, 12 N., 26 W.
ADOLPH, Hamburg to Batavia, Aug. 5, 10 N., 27 W.
EVE, Bordeaux to Reunion, Sept. 6, 8 N., 25 W.
BERRYER, Bordeaux to Reunion, Sept. 1, 18 N., 29 W.
P.M.W.N., Rotterdam to Batavia, Aug. 28, 11.40 N., 26.20 W.
P.W.Q.L., Amsterdam to Java, Aug. 24, 35.7 N., 24.10 W.
COTHERSTONE, Penang to London, Aug. 23, 19.10 S., 2 W.
VOORLICHTER, Amsterdam to Java, Aug. 24, 4 N., 24 W.
CARRICK CASTLE, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Aug. 19, 10.15 N., 23.38 W.
AMERICA, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Aug. 28, 1 N., 26 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 55s. weight, 55s. meat. To Hiogo: 55s. weight, 60s. meat. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meat. To Shanghai: 50s. weight, 40s. meat. To Hankow: 60s. weight, 55s. meat. To Hong Kong: 50s. weight, 40s. meat. To Singapore: 45s. weight, 35s. meat. To Penang: 45s. weight, 35s. meat. To Colombo: 35s. weight or meat. To Batavia: 60s. meat. To Samarang: 65s. meat. To Sourabaya: 70s. meat.
Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 40s. weight, 30s. meat. To Hiogo: 40s. weight or meat. To Shanghai: 30s. weight, 25s. meat.

To Hong Kong: 30s. weight, 25s. meat. To Singapore: 25s. weight, 20s. meat. To Penang: 25s. weight, 20s. meat. To Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meat. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meat.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £32. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £26. To Singapore: £20. To Penang: £23, f.c. To Colombo: £23. To Galle: £23. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 23s.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 32s. 6d. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 27s. To Manila: 24s. To Singapore: 18s. To Colombo: 21s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 23s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 25s. To Shanghai: 28s. To Singapore: 14s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 20s. To Galle: 18s.

CASUALTIES.

DEAL.—Oct. 5, the Laurens Coster, Dutch ship, which left Flushing Sept. 24 for Sourabaya, has put back and anchored here; vessel reported leaky, and crew refusing to proceed.

BROUWERSHAVEN.—Oct. 6, the Thomas Sorby (str.), from Java for Rotterdam, has gone ashore at Oosterbank in a very dangerous position; tug gone to her assistance.

ST. HELENA.—Sept. 12, the Zodiac, from Padang, for New York, whilst beating up for the anchorage here on the 3rd inst., broke her maintopgallantyard, carrying away mizenmast with it.

The Nieuwland, from Batavia for Rotterdam, arrived here, reports very heavy weather on the 8th, 9th, and 10th August, lat. 35 S., lon. 27 E., was obliged to run back 100 miles to the N.E., under double-reefed topsails and foresail, as the vessel could not withstand the force of the gale; lost bulwarks, &c., and sustained slight damage to bows.

BATAVIA.—Oct. 6, the Birker, from London to Hong Kong, has put in here from Anjer, owing to contrary currents, and with windlass broken; probable detention three days.

AMOV.—Oct. 5, the Hector, steamer, Shanghai to London (tea), struck a reef six miles from this port, and has broken in two; 1,000 packages saved damaged; crew saved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At MALTA.—Oct. 1, passed, Hampton (str.), from Southampton, for Batavia; 4, Venice (str.), from London, for China and Japan.

PORT SAID.—Sept. 30, arrived, Aegean, from China for London, and proceeded; Oct. 1, Lord of the Isles, from Shanghai, and left on the 2nd for London; 6, Achilles, from Liverpool for Shanghai; Hampton, from Southampton for Batavia.

SUEZ.—Arrived, Oct. 4, from Shanghai, for London, Menelaus.

ADEN.—Sept. 27, arrived, Tom Morton (str.), from Foochow, and left same day for London; 30, Holland (str.), from Batavia, for Nieuwe Diep, and proceeded; 3, Crocus (str.), from Foochow, and left on the following day for London; Oct. 5, Torrington (str.), from Batavia, for Rotterdam.

The Thingwaa (Danish str.), from Antwerp for Singapore and China, with iron and a general cargo, put back to this port, Sept. 12, with three blades of her propeller gone. It will be necessary to replace the propeller by a spare one on board. When this vessel arrived here originally on the 6th Sept., the master found that two blades or portions of them had been knocked off, but the vessel proceeded, intending to change the screw at Singapore. She, however, fell in with heavy weather off Socotra, and lost the third blade, when it was thought advisable to bear up.

ST. HELENA.—Arrived, Aug. 22, Mountain Ash, from Rangoon; 24, M. D. Rucker, from Bassein, both for Falmouth; 26, Tage, from Akyab, for Channel, f.o., Whittington; 27, Assaye, both from Bassein, for Liverpool; 29, Wm. Woodbury, from Ilo Ilo, for New York; 31, Isabella Ridley, from Sourabaya, for Gibraltar; Sept. 2, Nieuwland, from Batavia, for Rotterdam; 3, Zodiac, from Padang, for New York, Sei Amici, from Rangoon, for Channel; 5, Marie, from Batavia, for Rotterdam; 9, Illovo, from Colombo, for London, passed Aug. 22, Veloce, from Akyab, for Falmouth; 26, H.R.G.P., from Reunion, for Nantes; 5, Palmyra, from Rangoon, for Channel.

ASCENSION.—Passed, Aug. 27, Cambay, from Maulmain, for Falmouth; Sept. 1, Petronella, from Macassar, for Amsterdam; Etta Rickmers, from Akyab, for Bremen; Bechardass Ambaidass, from Rangoon, for Falmouth; 2, Bristolian, from Bangkok, for London; 5, Sophia, from Rangoon, for Falmouth.

CAPE TOWN, AUG. 25.—Sailed, for Anjer, Confluentia; for Batavia, Barbadian.

EAST LONDON, AUG. 25.—Sailed, Sea Foam, for Java.

PORT ELIZABETH, AUG. 31.—The repairs to the Tecumseh are being rapidly effected. The master is advertising for a loan of £3,000 or £4,000 in bottomry.

COLOMBO.—Arrived, Sootland (str.), from Shanghai, and left Oct. 5 for London.

DROWNED AT SEA.—The late master (Lasbrooke) of the Boldon, from Singapore, which arrived at London on the 30th ult., was washed overboard on the 6th July.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from Gibraltar by the P. and O. Company that the Deccan, which on the 30th ult. left Southampton for Bombay, lost her screw when forty miles eastward of Gibraltar, and had to be towed back to the last-mentioned place. The Company has despatched another steamer, the Peking, to tow the Deccan to Malta (where her spare screw will be fitted), and take on the passengers, mails, and cargo to Bombay.

THE number of ships which have passed through the Suez Canal from the 11th to the 20th September has been 35; from 11th to 20th August, 35; from 1st to 10th September, 37; from 1st to 20th September, 72 ships. Receipts from transit, from 1st to 10th September, 710,000f.; from 11th to 20th August, 760,000f.; from the 1st to 20th September, 1,470,600f.

TRIAL TRIP.—The Pontianak (str.), which was launched from Messrs. Lobnitz, Coulborn, and Co.'s yard at Renfrew on the 7th ult., went on her loaded trial trip on the 1st inst., and attained a speed of 1½ knots over the guarantee; she will shortly proceed to Singapore.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000.

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Foochow, Hio, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Pondicherry, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tellicherry, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two. Threadneedle-street London, 1875.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).

Established in 1833.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
Head Office:—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL, fully paid up, £3,200,000.

Reserved Fund ... £20,000,000 ... £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
AGENCIES AT:—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes, Mulhouse, Roubaix (France), Brussels (Belgium), Alexandria (Egypt), Calcutta, Bombay, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Saigon (Cochin China), Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England and Union Bank of London.

LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

MANAGER.—Theod. Dromel.

SUB-MANAGER.—H. DUVAL.

The London Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills payable at the above-named places.

The Agency will conduct Banking business of every description with the Continent, India, China, &c., upon terms to be ascertained at the Office.

Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, to 2.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, \$5,000,000. All paid up.

Reserve Fund, \$1,000,000, at exchange of 4s. 6d.—£222,500.

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG KONG.

MANAGER.—D. McLean, Esq., 31, Lombard-street. BANKERS—London and County Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong	Yokohama	Singapore
Shanghai	Hankow	Sancho
Foochow	Hio	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Shareholders having their shares on the London register receive their dividends at the fixed rate of 4s. 6d. per dollar. Dividends are payable in London in April and October, on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

AN ENGLISH WIDOW LADY, who has been residing many years on the Continent, is desirous of obtaining two pupils (English) to educate with her own daughters. She offers a comfortable home, and a mother's care, with all the advantages of the best professors and an excellent governess, combined with that of French, English, and German. Is now residing in the neighbourhood of Versailles which abounds with charming walks, where there is an English church, as well as similar cours or classes conducted by the same professors as at Paris. References exchanged.

Address, Madame E. H., Poste Restante, Versailles.

GRAND HOTEL COMPANY. YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

THIS HOTEL, situated on the Esplanade, offers to visitors all the advantages and comforts of a European Hotel. All particulars afforded, and guides furnished for trips into the interior; and correct information given regarding the movements of the steam ship lines in and out of Yokohama.

J. LYONS, Manager.
W. H. SMITH, Managing Director

GRAND HOTEL, VENICE.

FORMERLY HOTEL NEW YORK.

ON the Grand Canal. First-class house, with south aspect, the largest, best appointed, and most richly furnished Hotel in Venice. Elegant apartments for large and small families, replete with every comfort, and decorated in ancient style. Excellent cookery. Private gondolas at the Hotel. English and other languages spoken.

HOTEL CASTIGLIONE—PARIS.

SITUATED in the RUE CASTIGLIONE, near the Place Vendôme and Rue Rivoli, the most central position in Paris. This Hotel contains Apartments of every description, from f.50 to f.4 per day. Restaurant, Table d'Hôte, and every convenience. It is well suited for Families, being quiet and well conducted. The Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. MERCIER, superintend the Establishment.

12, RUE CASTIGLIONE, 12.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL. NEW YORK.

ONE of the finest Hotels in New York. Situated in the best part of the city, and suitable for families or business travellers.

HOTEL DE LA VILLE, TRIESTE.

PASSENGERS to and from INDIA, CHINA, and JAPAN will find the above Hotel well fitted in every respect. Hot, Cold, Fresh, and Salt-water Baths.

Restaurant, Cafe, and Reading Room, with English, French, and German papers, and the London and China Express. Omnibus attends the trains.

CHARGES MODERATE.

HOTEL THIERGARTEN—BERLIN

SITUATED in the finest quarter of the City, near the English Embassy and the Gardens, The Proprietor, with his wife, personally conduct the Hotel. Apartments from 10 Thalers to 1 Thaler. Restaurant and Table d'Hôte. Baths and all other conveniences.

HOTEL KRON PRINSEN, HAMBURG.

SITUATED on the Alster. A first-class House, at moderate prices

VICTORIA HOTEL, ROTTERDAM.

Proprietor, J. TYSEN.

OPENED in 1869; Enlarged, 1872. Specially adapted for English and American Visitors. Terms moderate.

AUTOMATICAL PIANOS.

(NEW INVENTION.)

J. LACAPE,

29, BOULEVARD ST. MARTIN, PARIS.

These Pianos play of themselves, without the aid of a handle, and render every kind of written music desired, without having to be touched. They have a key board of seven octaves, which can be played on, if desired, in the same way as an ordinary Piano, being constructed in exactly the same manner.



ENGLISH AND AMERICAN VISITORS TO PARIS are respectfully invited to hear this most wonderful and unique invention daily, from Twelve to Four.

Orders through the China and Japan Agency. Specimen at Mr. McMahon's, Yokohama.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the LONDON TAVERN on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of October proximo, at One o'clock P.M. precisely, for the purpose of declaring an Interim Dividend for the half-year ended on the 30th day of June last.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Wednesday the 13th October, to Wednesday, the 20th October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Court,

WM. CHAS. MULLINS, Secretary.

Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, London, Sept. 22, 1875.

A HAMBURG FIRM, familiar with the Trade to the FAR EAST, and representing Houses at Hong Kong and Manila, wishes to represent Houses at other places.

Address, C. 2,026, care of Mr. Rudolf Mosse, Hamburg.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.**EPPE'S COCOA. BREAKFAST.**

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in packets (in tins for abroad) labelled:—

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Sindh ...	Oct. 24		
Meikong ...	Nov. 7		
Amazone ...	Nov. 21		
Andry ...	Dec. 5		
Djennah ...	Dec. 19		

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Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenroy ...	100 A1	2,121	250	Oct. 16
Glenlyne ...	100 A1	1,676	200	Nov. 10
Glenlyon ...	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Glenartney ...	100 A1	2,016	330	To follow
Glenearn ...	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenfalloch ...	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenfinlas ...	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glencaigles ...	100 A1	2,120	300	New boat

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to MCGREGOR, Gow, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London.

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Steam via the Suez Canal. To follow the s.s. "Venice."

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Glenroy, s.s. ...	2,121	McGregor, Gow, & Co.	Oct. 16
Burmese, s.s. ...	1,269	Norris & Joyner	Oct. 23
Genoa, s.s. ...	1,900	Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell, & Co.	Oct. 25
Sir Robert Sale ...	704	Wright Bros. & Co.	Nov. —

LIVERPOOL.
Ajax, s.s. ... | Alfred Holt | Oct. 16
Deucalion, s.s. ... | | Oct. 23

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Ione ... | 520 | T. Skinner & Co. | Oct. —

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